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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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NATION'S LAST HOMAGE TO MAHATMA

TODAY'S COUNTRY-WIDE PROGRAMME OF ASHES IMMERSION

NEHRU, SARDAR AND AZAD TO ATTEND CEREMONY AT SANGAM

Plane To Shower Flowers On Urn All Along Route: 79 Guns To Boom From Allahabad Fort

ALLAHABAD, February 11. (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbahi Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, arrived here this evening from Delhi to attend immersion ceremony of Gandhiji's ashes.

MINISTERIAL VISITORS

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, and all the other ministers of the province, members of the Provincial Congress Committee and a large number of other prominent persons arrived here today from Lucknow to attend the ash-immersion ceremony tomorrow.

A contingent of 21 distinguished persons from Hyderabad Deccan arrived here today to participate in Gandhi Asthi immersion ceremony tomorrow.

ALLAHABAD ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMERSION OF ASHES

Arrangements are now complete for the central ceremony of consecrating the 'Asthi' of Mahatma Gandhi at Prayag tomorrow.

The procession carrying the ashes will move from Allahabad railway station for the Triveni Sangam at 9-30 a.m. it will be led by jeeps, four abreast, followed by two weapon carriers.

As the procession starts on its way, 79 guns—representing the 79 years that Mahatma Gandhi lived—will boom from the Allahabad Fort at intervals of two minutes.

The urn containing the ashes will be placed on a military trailer decorated in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion and studded with tricolour flags on its sides.

The trailer will stand on a dais raised 17 feet above the ground.

By the side of the urn will be installed a statue of Mahatma Gandhi with a "halo" shedding light, resembling the halo round Lord Buddha in the Ajanta Caves.

Earlier, when the "Asthi Special" arrives at Allahabad junction, a guard of honour will be presented at the platform by the military. About 500 distinguished personalities including Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel other Ministers of the Indian Union, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Governor of the United Provinces, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces and other U. P. Ministers and high military and executive officials, members of the legislatures and the Constituent Assembly prominent members of the Indian National Congress, and other leading organisations will meet the train at the station, the Urn carrying the ashes will be taken out from the station to the specially decorated trailer outside the railway station.

THE PROCESSION

The procession will be formed on the Civil Lines side of the Allahabad Junction Station upto the Junction of the Queens Road with the South Road. All the persons present at the station with the persons coming in the special train will form the main procession of mourners with a cordon of the troops and police around it "Gita Path" and recitations of selected portions of the Ramayan will be made while the procession is moving.

The main procession route will be along the Queens Road upto the Cathedral, then along the Canning Road upto its Junction with the Fort Road, then along the Fort Road upto its crossing with the Tribeni Road, then along the Tribeni Road over the bund and down to the Sangam.

Police will be posted along the entire route to keep the road clear, spectators will stand alongside the road and shower flower petals on the ashes as the procession passes them.

On arrival at the river bank near the Sangam the Urn will be transferred to a military duck, also solemnly decorated for the occasion, and will be carried upto the Sangam. From Sangam the duct will go upto Mankarnika Ghat and return to Sangam to enable spectators standing by the side of the bank of the rivers to have their last Darshan of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi. The immersion will take place at the Sangam according to Vedic rites.

A meeting will be held just after the immersion ceremonies are over at which Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azd, Pandit Pant and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will pay their last homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

A full dressed reheorsal of the procession was held this morning.

VEHICLE TRAFIC SUSPENDED

Entry to the railway station to the official procession within the military cordon and to the enclosure at Sangam will be by passes.

All vehicular traffic has been suspended for tomorrow on the procession route and roads leading to the Sangam.

The ash immersion ceremonies will be performed at the following places: Dhanushkodi, (Madras) Narbada river (Jubbulpore) Pushkar (Ajmer) Sangam (Jhabua State) Agnoshini (Gokaran) Bharatpuzha (Calicut) Kistna (Bezwada) Harihar (Mysore) Sriran gam (Madras) Indrayasi (Poona) Katargame (Ceylon) Tapti (Surat) Dwarka (Rajkot) Tungabhadra (Mysore Cauvery (Coorg) Chandrabhaga (Pandharpur) and Sangam, Osman Sagar Lake (Hyderabad Dn.).

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT

National Mourning For Mahatma

City Programme For Today's Immersion Of Ashes

National mourning under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be observed today (Thursday) as follows:

CHOWPATTY: 4 to 5 p.m. Bhajan by Bala Candharv 5 p.m. Public meeting: Shri S. K. Patil, President of B.P.C.C. will preside. Speaker: The Hon. Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla and the Hon. Dr. M. D D. Gilder.

SHIVAJI PARK: 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Bhajan by Mr. Govindao Tembe 5-30 p.m. Public Meeting: The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai will preside Speakers: The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil and Prof. P. A. Wadia.

KAMGAR MAIDAN: 5 to 6 p.m. Bhajan by Mr. Valavalkar 6 p.m. Public Meeting: The Hon. Mr. G. D. Vartak will preside. Speakers: Shri S. A. Brelvi and Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni.

MASTAN TALAO: 5 p.m. Public Meeting: Hajee Hasanally Ibrahim, President of the Muslim League will preside. Speakers: The Hon. Mr. G. D. Tapse and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee.

NAPOO GARDENS: 7-30 to 8-30 p.m. Bhajan by Sevikas 8-30 p.m Public Meeting: Mr. A. P. Sabavala. Mayor of Bombay will preside. Speakers: Shri B. N. Maheswari, The Ven'ble H. E. G. Tate, Archdeacon of Bombay and Shri K. A. Subramanyan

CHINCH BUNDER: 8-30 p.m. Public Meeting: The Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta will preside. Speakers: Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi, Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni, Shri Devji Ratansey and Principal Joban Putra of Sarda Mandir, Karachi.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting at Sion Municipal Gardens, Sion at 6-30 p.m. today.

SOCIALIST PARTY BOMBAY: A procession today will start at 2 p.m. from Kamgar Maidan and will go through the following routes: Kamgar Maidan, Suparibaugh Road, Victoria Garden Road, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Mahomedally Road, Masjid Bunder Road, Kalbadevi Road Bhuleshwar Road Vithalbhai Patel Road Sandhurst Bridge and will end at Chowpatty.

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Prof. Mansukhlal Zaveri will address condolence meeting in Ramji Assar Vidalaya's Hall Ghatkopar at 3-30 p.m. today.

SHREE SURTI DASHA PORWAD COMMUNITY: Meeting at Shree Morar Baug Khataralli Lane, C. P. Tank Road at 3-30 p.m. today to mourn the sad demise of Mahatma Gandhi.

BANDRA CITIZENS MEETING: On the grounds of St. Stanislaus' High School today at 5 p.m. to be moan the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

AT KHAR: A procession will start from the Laxminagar Pavillion (10th Road) at 4 p. m. today and will terminate into prayer meeting at Laxminagar Pavillion.

SHILPAYATAN: Prayers at 4-30 p.m. in compound of Shilpayatan, 46 Ridge Road Malabar Hill today.

VAKOLA WELFARE LEAGUE: Public meeting to condole the death of Mahatma Gandhi in front of Vakola Library and Reading Room Military Road Santa-Cruz (East) at 9 p.m. today.

AT JUHU: Under the auspices of Juhu-Tara Congress Committee public prayer at 4 p.m. today on Juhu Beach.

KASARWADI BALKAN-JI-BARI Condolence meeting of children and Workers to mourn death of Mahatma Gandhi at Kasar Wadi at 6 p. m. today.

LOHAR CHAWL LATA SAMITI: At 9 p.m. today at Bhangwadi where well known poets writers musicians and others will pay their tributes to Mahatma Gandhi. Earlier in the day there will be prayer at 8 a.m. at Lohar Chawl and mass spinning at 2 p.m.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL: Prayer meeting of staff and students of K.E.M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical Col-

(Continued on Page 5)

Route Of Mourning Procession

The mourning procession which will start from Town Hall at 8-30 a.m. to Chowpatty, will take the following route: Town Hall, Bazargate Street, Hornby Road, Zaveri Bazar, Shaikh Memon Street, Bhuleshwar C. P. Tank Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty.

It will halt for a few minutes at the following places en route: Bhatia Bagh, Near footpath in front of Police Headquarters, Bullion Exchange, Cotton Exchange Building Bhuleshwar Kabudarkhana Kumbhar Tukda Corner C. P. Tank Junction, near Sikka Nagar clock tower Prarthana Samaj Junction, Powell's corner.

Those desirous of offering floral homage to the sacred ashes are requested to stand on one side of the road at their nearest halting place. As the procession stops at a particular halting place, those collected will hand over the flowers, garlands or wreaths to the Sevikas who will place the same on the Urn containing the sacred ashes of Mahatma Gandhi.

Those joining the procession should march in a line observing strict silence.

Drop Political Activities

Mookerjee's Call To Hindu Mahasabha

CALCUTTA, February 11. (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee today told the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha that there was no need for it now to undertake political activities and that it might confine its attention to social and cultural work. It must give a lead to Hindu Mahasabhas in the rest of India.

Addressing the Council, the Working Committee and the members of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha this afternoon, Dr. Mookerjee said that since the attainment of India's free status on August 15 last, he had been urging his colleagues and co-workers in the Hindu Mahasabha to consider the question of re-orientation of its policy. The outrage on Mahatmaji, which the Hindu Mahasabha had condemned unequivocally made an early decision on this question imperative.

MAHATMA'S LAST REQUEST

Dr. Mookerjee said:

"The last request that I received from Mahatma Gandhi was to the effect that the Hindu Mahasabha should function as a social and a cultural body and should give up its political activities. Today, after his tragic assassination, let there be a heart-searching amongst all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or community. The best homage that we can pay to Mahatma Gandhi is voluntarily to create conditions of peace, goodwill and tolerance within India, so that we may all work together in building up the India of his dreams, an India which will be strong and self-reliant, ready to act fairly and justly to all who are loyal to the imperishable spirit of her culture and civilization.

LIMIT ON SHARE PURCHASES

Consembly Debate On Corporation Bill

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11. (A.P.I.): The Dominion Parliament today took up consideration of non-official bills and after disposing them of proceeded with the debate on the Finance Minister Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's bill to establish the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Six non-official bills were introduced Trust Act, 1879; Mr. R. K. Sidhwa's bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879; Mr. R. K. Sidwa's bill to provide for the establishment and grant of Provident Fund to certain classes of workers by their employers; Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's two bills further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Mr. R. K. Sidhwa's bill further to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 and Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1872.

INSURANCE ACT

The Commerce Minister Mr. C. H. Bhabha accepted Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar's bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

The amending bill empowers Co-operative Insurance Societies to extend the benefit of insurance to the poorer sections of the community by exempting them from the minimum limits laid down by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 1946. The effect of the present amending bill will again enable Co-operative Insurance Societies to issue policies for Rs. 500.

DEBATE ON CORPORATION BILL

The House resumed the debate on Prof. K. T. Shah's amendment to clause 4 of the bill which prescribes the share capita and defines shareholders of the Corporation. Prof. Shah's amendment, it will be recalled which was a substitute clause, made the Corporation entirely a state concern. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, opposing the amendment maintained that it involved a matter of fundamental principle and that it sought to change the entire structure of the Bill. He had no difference with Prof. Shah in so far as nationalisation of industries was concerned but though it must be done in gradual stages.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya also opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by the House.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
New York, Feb. 11.

Previous Closing	31.93
Today's Opening	31.25
Difference	—68
Today's Closing	31.65
Difference	—28

The New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Thursday, 12th inst.

LAST QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Rs. As.
Cotton Jarila March	536 8
Silver Bullion Ready	146 12
Gold Ready	105 12
Sovereign	68 4

Zafrullah Khan Wants Assurance To Raiders!

Pakistan Opposes Adjournment Of Kashmir Debate In Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, February 11. (Reuter): The United Nations today resumed its debate on the Kashmir issue.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, for Pakistan, began by repudiating a New York newspaper report that the Pakistan delegation had agreed beforehand to adjourn the Kashmir debate.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah said: "With regard to the request by the Indian Delegation for an adjournment, it is not only a matter of great embarrassment to us, but we were considerably upset, having regard to the stage which had been reached before the Council, when we learned that the Indian Delegation found it necessary to go to India at this stage to ask for an adjournment".

Sir Zafrullah criticised the assertion made by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar of India before the Security Council yesterday that the Council had not appreciated the urgency of the problem.

"India's sense of grievance arises from its own insistence that the problem now before the Council must be viewed only from one angle and that angle is the one from which India views it and that consideration of the problem should be viewed from that aspect and that aspect is the one that India considers most urgent.

"They have refused to look at the problem as a whole, and they have refused to appreciate that the object has been to arrive at a settlement. They forget that the whole problem of the restoration of peace in Kashmir and the restoration of friendly relations between India and Pakistan is before the Security Council".

SOLICITUDE FOR TRIBESMEN

Sir Md. Zafrullah said that the Indian Delegation thought that a directive to Pakistan from the Security Council couched in the terms India desired would bring the fighting in Kashmir to an end. "But", he said: "THE TRIBESMEN MUST HAVE ASSURANCES AS TO WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN WHEN THEY LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. "What India desires is that conditions will be created with the aid of Pakistan that will help them to stage a quick military victory in Kashmir. India contends that everything else is a long-range problem".

ATTACK ON SK. ABDULLAH

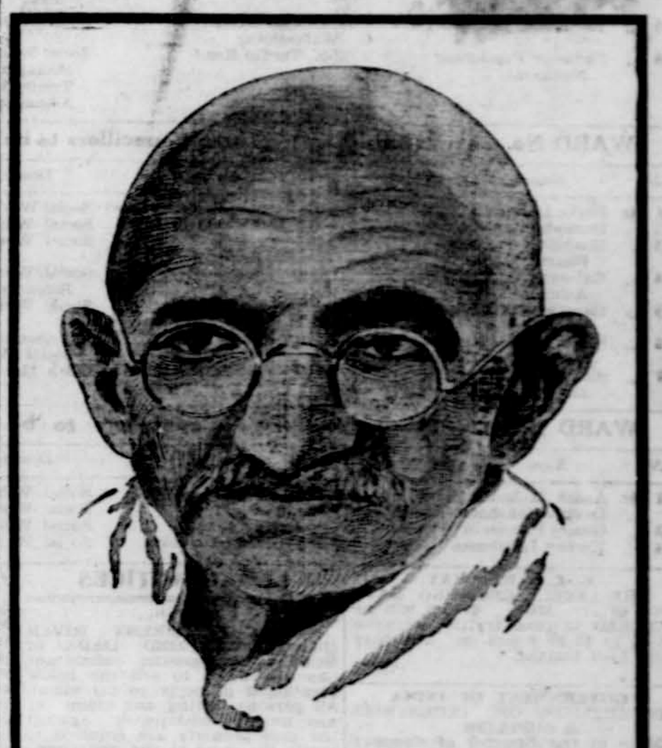
Sir Md. Zafrullah attacked Sheikh Abdullah, head of the Interim Government, declaring: "The people of Kashmir look upon Sheikh Abdullah as one who has joined their enemies—the Maharaja. Ever since Abdullah was released from gaol last September, and even before he consented to be an instrument of the Maharaja, he has taken no part in

(Continued on Page 5)

NOTICE

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed to-day (Thursday 12th instant). There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday.

To-day's issue of the "Chronicle" is a Special Gandhi issue and will be sold at the usual price of two annas.



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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

General Elections of Councillors under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as Amended Up-to-date.

The Elections for all the 10 wards of Group No. III being contested, I hereby pub ish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective bodes and description :—

WARD No. 3 (Bori Bunder)—Three Councillors to be Elected.

No	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description
1	Mr. Babu Devu Kukyan	66-70, Bora Bazar Street, 4th floor	Social Worker
2	,, Girdharlal Hirachand Sanghan	272, Frere Road	Licenced Shroff and Banker.
3	Mahomed Husen Abdulla	114-116 Mody Street	Social Worker.
4	Namdev Gavruji Bhonkar	324A, Jerbai Wadia Road Huseni House Parel	Social Worker
5	,, Nathalal Dayabhai Parikh	137, Marine Drive	Bus nessman & Social Worker.
6	Miss Perin Nasarwanji Nariman	207, Bazar Gate Street	Social Worker.
7	Mr. Premchand Onkarmal Kedia	57A, Khattarali Lane	Social Worker.
8	,, Vithal Balkrishna Gandhi	17-25, Dwarkadas Street	Businessman & Social Worker.

WARD No. 6 (Umarkhadi)—Four Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Adam Suleman Maniar	79-87, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.	Merchant & Landlord.
2	,, Anisbhai H. A. Lalljee	61, Bhulabhai Desai Road.	Businessman and Landlord.
3	,, Balvant Krishna Mhatre	5, Chinch Bunder Road	Social Worker.
4	,, Bhavanishankar Padmanabh Divgi	235 I, Tardeo Road	Medical Practitioner & Social Worker.
5	,, Ezekiel Nissim, M.A. (B.U.)	258 A, Bellasis Road	Lecturer in Khalsa College.
6	Dr. Gulam Rasul Ahmedmia Shaikh, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., J.P.	146-150, Kambekar Street	Social Worker.
7	Mr. Ibrahim Jafar Furniturevala	Nowroji Hill Road No. 1.	Merchant.
8	,, Mahomed Abdulla Parkar	202-228, Falkland Road	Journalist and Social Worker.
9	,, Mahomed Husen Ismail Musalman	297, Sandhurst Road	Merchant and Military Contractor.
10	,, Mohamed Ishaque	6-16, Imamwada Road	Businessman.
11	,, Rajaram Krishna Chimbulkar	45-49, Umarkhadi Road	Social Worker.
12	,, Sahadev Mukund Thakre	69-71B, Chinch Bunder Road	Social Worker.
13	,, Syed Abu Mahomed	91-93, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road	Social Worker.
14	,, Syed Altafhusen Syed Lutufhusen	59-81, Sandhurst Road	Businessman.
15	,, Yakub H. A. Lalljee	61, Bhulabhai Desai Road	Businessman.

WARD No. 11 (Fanaswadi)—Two Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Balkrishna Vishnu Tambe	169-171, Girgaum Road	Social Worker.
2	,, Manikram Nanabhai Talpade B.A., LL.B.(Advocate)O.S.	362-62C, Girgaum Road	Social Worker.
3	Dr. Nagindas Nanalal Shah	33, Dukkarwadi	Medical Practitioner.
4	Dr. Yashwant Atmaram Samant. M.B.B.S.	91L, Fanaswadi	Medical Practitioner.

WARD No. 14 (Walkeshwar)—Four Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, M.A., LL.B.	7N, Chaupati Sea Face	Solicitor.
2	,, Haribhau Jairam Pathak	117-121, Girgaum Road, Mantri Building	Photographer & Social Worker.
3	,, Khurshed F. Nariman	2B, Worli Sonapur Lane	Parsee Advocate, (O.S.)
4	,, Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, B.A., LL.B.	33, Chaupati Sea Face	Solicitor, High Court.
5	,, Rohit Manushankar Dave	23, Dungarsi Road. Walkeshwar	Social Worker.
6	,, Sadashiv Pandurang Nadkarni	235K, Tardeo Road	Social Worker & Managing Director Trinity Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd.

WARD No. 21 (Byculla East)—Three Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Bhiku Dhondiba Jhute	159 67, Victoria Gardens Road	Social Worker.
2	,, Damodar Ganesh Mahajan	203-213, Vithalbhai Patel Rd.	Social Worker.
3	,, Murlidhar Pramaji Bharwirkar	172-194 Victoria Gardens Road	Social Worker.
4	,, Rajaram Kashinath Achrekar	687A, Delisle Road	Social Worker & Businessman.
5	,, Ramchandra Tukaram Masurkar	234-250, Kalachauki Road	Social Worker.
6	,, Shankar Balaji Surve	638-640A, Delisle Road	Businessman & Social Worker.
7	,, Shantaram Raghunath Savant	270B, Kalachauki Road	Cloth Merchant.

WARD No. 22 (Ghorupdeo)—Two Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidate.	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Anant Mahadev Mandr	49, Gokhale Road South	Social Worker.
2	,, Devrav Lakshman Anand	113, Parel Road	Social Worker.
3	,, Gunaji Pandurun Padval	141-159, Parel Road	Social Worker.
4	,, Keshav Lakshman Borkar	141-161 Ghorupdeo Road	Social Worker.

WARD No. 25 (Parel)—Two Councillors to be Elected

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Asoka Ranjitram Mehta	5, Dady Sheth Road	Social Worker
2	Dr. Dattatraya Gopal Tendulkar	156-158 Jerbai Wadia Road	Social Worker & Medical Practitioner.
3	Mr. Dattatraya Manjunath Kalyanpurkar	12, Gokhale Society Lane	Doctor (Homeopathic) M.D.
4	,, Mahadev Narayan Wagh	156-158, Jerbai Wadia Road	Social Worker.
5	,, Shridhar Vasudev Redkar	38E, Suparibaug Road	Social Worker.
6	,, Yadneshwar Deorao Babre	61, Parel Village Road	Social Worker.

WARD No. 28 (Sion)—Two Councillors to be Elected

No.	Name of Candidates	Abod	Description.
1	Mr. B. N Maheshwari	1161, Telang Cross Road No. 2	Social Worker.
2	,, Dhondu Dharmaji Khad (Rao Saheb)	3543 AB Sion Road Ganga Nivas Plot No. 17A East Sion.	Landlord a d Proprietor Pensioner Printing Press
3	,, Dnyaneshwar Maruti Shinde	2300, Sion Road	Leather Technologist (London).
4	,, M Madi van	14, Matunga Road No. 4.	Social & Politica Worker.

WARD No. 31 (Worli)—Three Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description.
1	Dr Ganparrao Motiram Bhonsal	39 Worli Road	Medical Practitioner
2	,, Jaivant Marutirao Palkar L.C.P. & S.	10-416, Furgusson Road, Bhiwandiwala Building.	Doctor.
3	Mr Kedarnath Dhuki Upadhya	10 Curry Road	Social Worker
4	,, Mallik Arjun Rao	1192, Antop Hill Road	Social Worker
5	,, Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare B.A. LL.B.	15, Worli Road	Advocate High Court
6	,, akharam Bala Pawar	118C, Curry Road, Low Level North	Socia Worker.
7	Smt. Tarabai Ramchandra Nikalje	46-58, Clerk Road	Social Worker
8	Mr. Vasudeo Balu Worlikar	98, Worli Koliwada	Businessman.

WARD No. 34 (Mahim)—Three Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Names of Candidates	Abode	Description
1	Mrs. Alice Alvares	234-240, Musjid Bunder Road	Social and Politica' worker.
2	Mr. Anand Ramchandra Sonavane	9, Govindji Keni Rd.	Social Worker.
3	,, Gangaram Jaisingrao Mane, B.A., LL.B.	21, Shivaji Parl Road No. 2 Dadar	Advocate and Social Worker.
4	,, Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel	80-84, Lady Hardinge Road Birla House	Auditor, Socia Worker.
5	,, Keru Mukund Chaugule	12A, Dharavi Road	Social Worker & Merchant.
6	,, Keshav Mathuji Salvi	542, Dharavi Road	Social Worker.
7	,, Lekhraj Sharma	13E-13G, Lady Jamshedji Road	Businessman & Social Worker.
8	,, Mahomed Abdul Latif	70 Cadell Road Mahim	Social Worker.
9	,, Syed Abdul Majid Kadri	50-82A, Cadell Road, Mahim	Landlord & Merchant
10	,, Tatyaba Bapuji Kamble	6-6C, Lakhamsi Napoo Road	Merchant & Social Worker.
11	,, Tayapa Hari Sonavane B A (Hons) LL.B.	197A, Lady Hardinge Road.	Advocate, High Cour Social Worker

The following 4 candidates have signified their intention in writing not to contest the Elections as required by Section 26A (2) (b) :—

1. Mr. Khimji Chhagan Hamid (Ward No. 6) 2. Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh (Ward No. 11).
3. Mr. Ramkrishna Shrinivas Prabhu (Ward No. 28) and 4 Mr. P. B. Chavan (Ward No. 31).

The Poll will be taken on Tuesday the 17th February 1948 from 7-80 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. (B.T.) at the places mentioned below :—

Ward No.	Name of Ward.	Place for taking Poll.
3	Bori Bunder	Esplanade Maidan South end opposite Bharda High School.
6	Umarkhadi	Open plot of land, Nowroji Hill Road No. 6.
11	Fanaswadi	Esplanade Maidan, North End
14	Walkeshwar	Gowalia Tank Maidan.
21	Byculla (East)	Byculla Club Ground, Club Road.
22	Ghorupdeo	Y.M.C.A.'s Playground at Rebsch Street.
25	Parel	G S.M. College Playground Naigaum.
28	Sion	Ruia College Playground, Matunga.
31	Worli	Worli Hill Plot, Opp Ready Money Mansion, Dr. Annie Besant Road.
34	Mahim	Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road

A voter will be supplied on personal application with a voting paper showing the names of the candidates in English, Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu and their Symbols on production of an "Official" slip issued by the Municipal Slip Clerk.

When the name in Ward Roll is that of a Company, firm, association, body of individuals or an undivided Hindu family, all the persons whose names are entered against such company, firm, association, body of individuals or undivided Hindu family in the ward roll shall be entitled to vote.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability is unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

The voters, the candidates and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will only be allowed to enter the Polling Booth upto the place where a voter receives his voting paper, but no candidate or polling agent except when exercising his own right of voting will be allowed access to the voting Compartment or the passages leading to it. After a voter has received his voting paper no candidate or his agent will be allowed to communicate with him in any manner whatsoever

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B 171-C, 171 D, 171-E and 171 F of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Election Offences and Enquiry Act XXXIX of 1920 and also to Section 196 and Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, as amended by the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Elections Offences) Amendment Act, 1935 (Act XXIX of 1935) which render any person committing the offence of personation at Elections liable to arrest by the Police without warrant.

Voters may come with their Ration Cards to facilitate identification.

Ladies may conveniently visit the Polling Mandap to record their votes between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. (B.T.) when much rush is not expected.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 9th February 1948

G. I. P. RAILWAY

THE LEVEL CROSSING GATE No. 40 at Miles 87/8-9 will be CLOSED to road traffic between 5-30 to 13-30 hours on Saturday the 14th instant.

(7332)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRISS & SUPPLIES

Office of the Director of Supplies Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Director of Supplies invites Tender No. BOM/E41383 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 26-2-48 on forms (not transfeable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6/- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money order, or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender Number full name and address of the remitter), for:

Description	Quantity
Rail free cast iron Joint Chairs for 90 R.F.F. rails on closely spaced wooden sleepers to G.I.P. Drg. No. MPW-513. Approximate weight of each 26 lbs. (IRS Specn. No. T.7 current)	Nos. 11,000

Applicants not already on the approved list of this department or the late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already blacklisted. 7329

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAHOMED DADA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the below mentioned property to my client. All persons having any claim of any nature whatsoever against the said property are required to notify the same to the undersigned at Nath Building 2nd floor, Piket Road, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 159 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Danda in the Bombay Suburban District and the Registration Sub-District Bandra, bearing City Survey No 729 Municipal House No. 219 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Sea and on or towards the East by the Road and on or towards the South also by the road and on or towards the West by the City Survey No. 728.

Dated 10th February, 1948.

MAHESH MAJUMDAR & MANKODI,
Purchaser's Advocates.
7322

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MIRZA MAHOMEDALLY MIR MAHOMEDI, of Bombay Irani Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim of any sort against the said property are requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within 14 days. In default, the claim, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and sale completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plot No. 70 of the Sopari Baug Estate with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, in the City of Bombay, admeasuring 767 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2582 and Cadastral Survey No. 136/74 of the Parel Sewree Division and bearing Municipal F. Ward No. 568(6), Street No. 157-161 and 22-30, Sopari Baug Road and Aimai Merwanji Street.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1948.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys,
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
(7337)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULALLI TAJBHAI and TAHERBHAI ABDULALLY, both of Bombay Bohra Muslim Inhabitants, have contracted to sell and transfer by way of Exchange the undermentioned properties (the said Abdulalli Tajbhai, the properties described firstly and secondly in the schedule hereunder written and the said Taherbhai Abdulalli the property described Thirdly in the schedule hereunder written) to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 58 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B/8730 and New Survey No. 1B/5169 and Cadastral Survey No. 3140 of the Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 6508 (4) and Street Nos. 156-158 and alaso together with the right of using the rear open common land measuring 232 5/9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8730 and New Survey No. 5169 and Cadastral Survey No. 3129 of the Bhuleshwar Division.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land ground situate and lying at KURLA in the Sub-Registration District at Bandra and Bombay Suburban District, bearing Survey No. 231 and Falni Nos. 12-5-16 according to original Survey and Survey No. 301, Hissa No. 6, according to present survey and admeasuring one acre and six Gunthas, i.e., about 5629 square yards and assessed at Rs. 2/- per square yard.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel of land together with Chawl and building standing thereon, admeasuring 982 square yards or thereabouts but according to recent Survey, admeasuring about 1064 square situate and being AT KURLA in the District Bombay Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing formerly Survey No. 231, Falni No. 15 and New Survey Nos. 3350 and 3351 and non-agricultural Survey Nos 7738-774 and Municipal New Mill Ward No. 509, 510.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1948.

AMBUBHAI AND DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(7336)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION
NOTICE

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain shares and Debts belonging to VIRCHAND TOKERSI SHETH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing and carrying on business at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort, till his death in Bombay .. Deceased.

RAMBHABAI VIRCHAND SETH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhangwadi, without the Fort of Bombay .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness MAHOMEDALI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.)
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) A. R. N. IYYAR,
Sealer.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 29th day of January, 1948.

Messrs CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(7312)

END GREY HAIR

Not by hair-dye Our harmless "KESH KALYAN Ayurvedic (scented) oil restores the grey hair to its natural black colour permbanently, and stops turning grey If no faith take a guarantee of returning double price Price Rs 2/8 for a few grey hairs Rs 3/8 for more than it and Rs 5 for about all

KESH RANJAN AUSHADHALAYA
P. O. Raniganj, (Burdwan)

PILICON Rs 2/8 PER TUBE

PILE OINTMENT The Standard remedy that speedily relieves the pain of this distressing ailment without operation. It easily penetrates the swollen tissue to stop pain & banish piles for good. Manufactured by: W. B. Cartwright Ltd., Leeds, England.

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AFTER THE TEST

AMARNATH MUST TAKE MOST BLAME

His Technique Was All Wrong, Sums Up Duleepsinghji

MELBOURNE, Feb. 10 (Reuter): Strong criticism of Amarnath, India's Captain, was made by Duleepsinghji when answering questions, after the fifth and final Test Match here, on the form of the Indian players. "The team was not up to the Australian standard in any phase, and lacked the knowledge of the finer points," he said. "The natural talents of several players were not fully exploited or encouraged, and for this Amarnath must take most blame.

So confident was he of himself that he did not even consult his bowlers in field-placing. Naturally the bowlers lost confidence heart. Bowling was the weakest department, but the worst fault was the failure to use leg-spin bowlers as the only hope against strong batsmen in the absence of real pace-bowlers. This cast a superhuman burden on Mankad. Also the continuous changing of the batting order did not allow many good batsmen to play their natural game.

GUPTA'S ANGER

"I am very angry at their display", said Manager Gupta after India's Second Innings failure. "The whole morale of the team was broken. If India is to reach the top in Test cricket, the entire technique must be revolutionised. India's cricket has not reached a stage whereby they can compete in six-day Tests demanding stamina and the will to win. Our players were unable to meet the Australians with an accurate attack and our fielding was bad, at least 50 catches being dropped during the five tests."

Olympic Village Named Gandhi Nagar

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11 (API): The organising Committee of the Thirteenth Indian Olympic meet which will be held here on Feb. 20, 21 and 22, has decided to name the Olympic village as Gandhi Nagar.

The Patiala Team of 52 athletes is arriving here on Feb. 18. Most of the other entrants are expected to arrive on Feb. 17.

Indian Team For Week-End Match

MELBOURNE, Feb. (Reuter): The Indian team to play the Victorian country side at geelong on Saturday and Monday will be chosen from the following: Mankad, Hazare, Najurdu, Gulmahomed, Amir Elahi, Sen, Hagnekar, Kishenchand, Phadkar, Adhikari, Raj Singh and Ranvirsinhji.

The remained of the Indian team—Amarnath, Rangachari, Sarwate, Soboni and Irani are flying to Pearth on Friday.

England's Fantastic Batting Side

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), Feb. 10. (Reuter): England's team for second Test match against West Indies starting here tomorrow was announced tonight as follows: G. O. Allen, K. Cranston, S. C. Griffith, T. G. Evans, J. D. Robertson, Howorth, J. T. Ikin, G. A. Smithson, M. F. Tremlett, J. C. Laker and H. G. Butler. Twelfth man J. K. Wabole. J. Hardstaff and D. Brookes were pronounced unfit after trial today. Hardstaff batted well for five minutes but was unable to run.

"Surely England has never placed such fantastic batting side in the field," said G. O. Allen, the Captain today.

Passenger Dies Of Suffocation

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 10. (A.P.I.): The dead body of a passenger was taken out of the Itarsi-Allahabad passenger train at Katni Railway Station.

It is stated that death was due to suffocation caused by the heavy rush of pilgrims for the "Kumbh Mela" at Allahabad.

RANGOON, Feb. 10, (Reuter): Mr. Jerome K. Huddle, first United States Ambassador to Burma, arrived in Rangoon by air today. He was met at the airport by Burmese and American officials

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AUCTION SALES

Under instructions from the Collector of Customer Bomay M/s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1948 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Estate, confiscated miscellaneous goods consisting of Cotton piecegoods: Lungis: Counterpans: Cotton Headwear: Footwear: &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE B.P.T. DOCKS.

In accordance with Sec. 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th February, 1948 at 2 p.m. at Alexandra Docks (Sale Warehouse) Medicine, Machinery, Tobacco Elec. appliances Electric goods, Parachutes Provisions: Perfumery, Gin, and wine Old newspapers, Chemicals, Glassware Art Silk P. Goods, Wireless set, Colour, Plastieware, coton, Rayon and silk piece goods, 105 packages Copper sulphate, film, Woollen Blankets, art silk fents, wet dates, Printers materials: Mosq-netting: Toilet requisites, and Eau de Cologne, glassware aniline die, Borax powder, Hardware sago flour, Gramophone records (English), Acetone.

MENESSE & CO.

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R

FOR UNAUTHORISED SALE of Wheatflour, KANJI GOVAR was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ABDUL RAZAK RAHIMAN was convicted for unauthorised sale of and profiteering in bread and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For obtaining a ration card by giving false information and for its unauthorised possession and the KESHAV GOVIND KOLI was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For sale of bread without a bread coupon and for profiteering in the same, ABDUL RAHIMAN SHAHUL HAMID was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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DO YOU WANT FRIENDS?

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PATHAN

Sat. 14th at 9-30 a.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Plans open. Book now

AS A MARK OF RESPECT TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF
MAHATMA GANDHI
THE FATHER OF OUR NATION
There Will be NO SHOWS of our pictures ANDHON KI DUNIYA at LAMINGTON and SHAKUNTALA AT PLAZA and our STUDIO and OFFICES will remain CLOSED

RAJKAMAL KALAMANDIR

V. SHANTARAM

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 2, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 1, 1367.
Parsi: Shehrever 12, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-10 a.m. Sunset: 18-37 p.m.
Hightide: 01-35, 13-30. Lowtide: 07-50, 19-26.

To-day's Engagements

UNVEILING OF MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT: At Jam-e-Jamshed Office, today (Thursday), portrait of Mahatma Gandhi will be unveiled by Sir Rustom P. Masani at 9-15 a.m. This will be preceded at 8-30 a.m. by a Jashan ceremony which will be performed by Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Noshirwan Kaikobad, J.P.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner will meet elected members of Ward No. 5, on Friday Feb. 13, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Round Temple and go round with them in the Ward.

Mahatma's Ashes For Goa

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee handed over Mahatmaji's ashes to the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the National Congress (Goa.) Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar. Mrs. Shanta Borkar and party started yesterday with the Ashes in a special car and will reach Goa at about 5 p.m. today. Elaborate arrangements have been made to receive them at the border of the Portuguese India. The immersion Ceremony will take place at Gaspar Dias to synchronise with similar immersion ceremonies taking place all over India.

All the Vitamins in ONE pill!

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20 PILLS Rs. 3/-
100 PILLS Rs. 9/8
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THE NATION EXPECTS

Everyone to keep up the gospel of truth, peace and brotherhood preached by BAPUJI—

This is aptly depicted in

KASHMIR FILMS' NATIONAL Presentation **AHINSA**

Produced by: NAVIN YAGNIK AND BAMZAI.

Its AUSPICIOUS RELEASE is from FRIDAY, 30th inst. at **NOVELTY**

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OPENING TOMORROW: From FRIDAY, 13th FEB.,
NOBLEST IDEALS OF LIFE & ART CRYSTALLISED IN A SILVERY DREAM!
India's World-Famous Dancer:
UDAY SHANKAR
OFFERS HIS UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

UDAY SHANKAR'S KALPANA
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—: 1 :—
EXCELSIOR
Plans for Reservation open at the Theatre
Show Timings: Daily 2-30, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Sundays Matinee at 10 a.m

—: 2 :—
NEW WEST-END
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 4 to 6 p.m.
Show Timings: Daily 2-30, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Sundays Matinee at 10 a.m

—: 3 :—
HIND MATA
Talkies, Dadar
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 4 to 6 p.m.
Show Timings: Daily 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sundays Matinee at 12 noon

—: 4 :—
JAI-HIND
Talkies, Byculla
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 4 to 6 p.m.
Show Timings Daily 12 noon, 3-15, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

—: Also at :—
—: 5 :—
RIVOLI
Matunga (B.B.)
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 4 to 6 p.m.
Show Timings: Daily 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.

CONGRESS WAY IS GANDHIAN WAY

Patil's Appeal To Voters To Give It Sincere Trial In Municipal Elections

There is no truth in the rumour that there was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League to run the candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections, said Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and leader of the Municipal Congress Party at a Press Conference on Tuesday. Mr. Patil said the Congress alone had put up a national selection in the choice of its candidatec and claimed to have represented every minority in the list.

SYSTEM OF VOTING

Answering certain criticisms against the system of voting, Mr. Patil explained that the system of voting was so conceived as to get the maximum advantage to the contesting candidate. Congress hoped that (a) not a single vote which should normally come to the Congress ballot box, should go over to the others, (b) there should be an equitable division of voting, so that every candidate should succeed and (c) nothing should be done in any constituency without the consent of all the candidates.

Sounding a note of warning, Mr. Patil said that there were only two ways at present to run the nation. The first was the Congress way, and the second, the Communist way. There was no third way possible.

"If the Socialists believe that there is a third way, Mr. Patil said, "they are mistaken. They will then be swarmed by the Communists and will straightaway walk into their trap. A time is coming when those who are not with the Congress, will be in the Communists' ranks and hence against the Congress."

Concluding Mr. Patil requested the citizens of Bombay to stand by the Congress way which was the Gandhian way and give it a sincere trial, at least for five years, and offer the Congress the same support as they had been offering it for so long.

PIONEER OF WORLD UNITY

What India Owes To Gandhiji

(BY MRS. IZZAT KHANUM HAJI)

Mahatmaji's venerable name has become a household word not only in India, but also in every nook and corner of the world.

Mahatmaji raised the masses from the darkness of their ignorance, and taught the classes to realise the rights of their down-trodden brethren.

The women of India who in the national struggle have played their part so bravely and so efficiently, owe their inspiration, their courage and emancipation to Mahatmaji's teaching and guidance.

The India of modern times looked to Mahatmaji as the only friend, guide and philosopher.

Mahatmaji secured independence for India without bloody revolution. He raised Indians to acquire representation in the Comity of Nations, as nationals and not as dependents. He was the greatest pioneer of not only Hindu-Muslim Unity, but also of the unity of the people of the World.

With his atomic weapon of non-violence, Mahatmaji lived for peace and unity; he gave his precious life in that sacred cause of humanity. As one of the most regular listeners to Mahatmaji's (broadcast) post-prayer speeches, I for one must say, that everyone must acknowledge with deepest gratitude, his persistent and unfailing efforts, even to the extent of fasting to death, in calling upon the people of India, to practise tolerance generally, and in particular over the Muslims in India.

It is no exaggeration to say that massacre of the teeming millions of innocents in India was prevented through Mahatmaji's prayers and preachings.

Though Mahatmaji is dead his progressive force, his inspiring influence and his sacred memory are alive to guide India for ever. Let us not rest at that! Let us pledge to raise a generation that will be an embodiment of Mahatmaji's teachings of non-violence, fellow-feeling, love and self-sacrifice.

IMMERSION CEREMONY IN CITY

Govt. Takes Necessary Measures To Ensure Peaceful Celebration

The Director of Publicity Government of Bombay, Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay would like to inform and assure the public that all necessary precautions have been taken to ensure that the ceremony of immersion of Mahatmaji's ashes on February 12 is performed in a fitting peaceful and orderly manner.

No section of the public need entertain any feeling of misgivings or nervousness over any possible disturbance of the peace. The police have been ordered to adopt the strongest and deterrent action against all elements trying to create mischief of any kind.

NO COERCION

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that some members of the Parsi community, who had attended the meeting of condolence over Mahatmaji's death, were forced to take off their caps and turbans although the Parsis' religious custom requires them to wear their headgear on such occasions.

As the Parsis are participating in the ceremonies connected with the immersion of Mahatmaji's ashes on February 12 the Government hopes that such incidents of harassment or coersion will not be repeated. A warning is also sounded against attempts at subjecting any section of the public to any act of indignity of coersion.

Return Congress Candidates At Top Of Polls

Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., has issued the following statement:—

On Saturday, 14th, will begin the Municipal General Elections in the City. Voters of 12 Constituencies numbering about 3,25,000 will be going to the polls on each day of voting. I have every confidence that the intelligent voters of this great cosmopolitan city will cast their votes for Congress candidates and see that the Congress triumphs in these elections as it has always done in the past. I have already made it clear in my Press Interview the other day why it is necessary that for the next four years the Congress must have a clear majority in the Corporation. These four years are years of constructive activity for national reconstruction. It is in the highest interest of voters that while the Congress controls the Central and Provincial administrations, the Municipal Administration of this City also ought to be controlled by the Congress. There must be a co-ordinated effort of national uplift on all hands, and hence the necessity of the Congress being in charge of the municipal affairs also.

The number of voters is now so large that inspite of our best efforts it will not be possible for Congress candidates to make anything like an adequate conveyance arrangement. I have, therefore, to earnestly request the voters not to solely depend on any conveyance being provided. Any how they must get to the polling booths in time and that too as early as possible and cast their votes for Congress.

Our workers have found that many voters cannot be traced at the addresses given in the rolls. They have probably shifted to residences in other Wards. They should try to recollect their earlier addresses and go to the appropriate polling stations on the respective days fixed for elections. The poll on all the three days of election must demonstrably show that the citizens of Bombay are fit for the exercise of adult suffrage. I have no doubt that a vast majority of voters will stand solidly behind the Congress and return the Congress candidates at the top of the polls.

CARRY YOUR RATION CARD TO POLLING STATION

Shri P. R. Lele has issued the following:—

Some people have been inquiring as to what division of a particular administrative Municipal Ward they are enrolled in. I think that, if not every voter, some neighbour of every voter must by now have received a number-card from some candidate or others. As the voter's residence determines his electoral Division, his neighbour's card should be enough guidance as to the polling station which he has to go to. If a person is vote-conscious, he will find so much activity on the polling day that it will be the simplest thing for him to find his electoral division and polling station.

It will facilitate voting if a voter carries his or her ration card to the Polling Station

HOLIDAYS FOR POLLING

Sjt. Asok Mehta and Harris write: It is gratifying to know that the textile mills will be closed on election days. So far no such announcement has been made about other factories. Only Government and Banks have declared the Election days as holidays. Private Commercial houses intend to work as usual. Unless holidays are observed by the commercial offices also voters will be greatly inconvenienced because voters are distributed according to their place of residence not place of work. Voters of Matunga work in Fort. Unless they are available in Matunga, no candidate will know where and how to get them from Fort. Will the offices and factories, therefore, declare 14th, 17th and 19th as general holidays?

R. K. VAIDYA AND CONGRESS

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following for public information:—

Shri R. K. Vaidya, who is standing as an independent candidate for the ensuing Municipal Election from Ward No. 33 (Dadar) had applied for Congress ticket and had undertaken not to contest the elections if he was not selected as a Congress candidate. He has not been selected by the B.P.C.C. Still he is standing as a candidate and has rendered himself liable to disciplinary action. Voters should know these facts and not mistake him for a Congress candidate.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND IMPERSONATION

The public is informed that severe action will be taken if any attempt is made at personation in connection with the Municipal General Elections to be held on February 14, 17 and 19, 1948. The Police have been instructed to arrest, without warrant, any person committing this offence and prosecute him.

POLICE ORDERS

In view of the Municipal general elections the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has banned the loitering or assembling in groups of five or more persons on public roads, within 300 yards of the polling booths, on those days, during the election time, "i.e." from 8 a.m. to 7-15 p.m. Another order requires the voters to form queues before entering the booths.

DR. M. U. MASCARENHAS' CANDIDATURE:

A largely signed manifesto addressed to the electors of Mazagaon Ward (No. 19) asks them to vote for Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Vazirbai (Poona) (Vocal) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Master Bali (Todi on Sursuhag) 8-45 A R Oza Gujarati Geet (Snehrasmi) 9-0 Vazirbai (Jaunpuri) 12-0 p.m. Programme for Women (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Goda Ganj 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Modern British Composers.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 4-20 p.m. School Broadcasts 5-0 Master Bali (Sursuhag) 5-15 Children's Half Hour (E) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G B Kurwalikar (Bhavgeeten) 6-30 Kesarbai Bandodker (Shankara) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 M G Gokhale (Marwa) 7-30 Bavia Khun Case: (G) 7-45 Amar Raj 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Dolyat Dhool" (M) by S A Shukla 9-0 News (E) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Recorded Interlude 9-45 Sports Review T. (E) by P Jit Roy 10-0 Leonora Overture No. 3—Beethoven VARIATIONS

41.44 m (1,240 kc/s) 7-40 a.m. Bhajans 5-45 Master Bali (Sursuhag) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s) 7-45 p.m. Com. News 8-0 A R Oza Gujarati Geet (Sanderji) 8-15 G B Kurwalikar (Songs) 9-0 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Bhoopali) 9-30 Thumri 10-0 M G Gokhale (Adana) 10-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Kafi Kanada).

MOUNTBATTEN TO BROADCAST TODAY

At 8-30 p.m. today (Thursday), H. E. Lord Mountbatten will broadcast a tribute to Mahatmaji from the Delhi station of All-India Radio. This will be relayed by All-India Radio Bombay on both waves.

KANYALAL DESAI ON BARODA RADIO

BARODA, Feb 11 (API): Mr. Kanyalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, will give a broadcast talk on Mahatma Gandhi over the Baroda Broadcasting Station tomorrow. The running commentary of the immersion ceremony to be broadcast by All-India Radio will be relayed by the Baroda Broadcasting Station tomorrow.

"BALIDAN" ON A.I.R.: At 10-00 p.m. today (Thursday), All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a feature in Hindustani entitled "Balidan" in memory of Mahatma Gandhi. Durga Khote and Raj Mehra will participate in this programme which has been specially written for the immersion ceremony day.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Mrs. Premnath Dass, and attended by Lieutenant K. N. Bahl, R.I.N., left Bombay for Nasik.

Mr. Homi J H. Taleyarkhan has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Prohibition Board as the Honorary Commissioner for Recreation and Amenities for the Province of Bombay including the City of Bombay.

SPREAD GOSPEL OF MAHATMA

Morarji's Address To Majlis-e-Milap

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Addressing the newly-formed Majlis-I-Milap of Bombay at the Cama Oriental Institute this evening, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, spoke about the paramount urgency for bringing about unity in this country and ensuring communal harmony.

Such a calamity as Gandhiji's death, he said, was the direct result of the atmosphere of communal hate which was rampant in the country. "If we are free today, it is due to him. He was the master, and we are the pupils".

The speaker said that it was inopportune to try to allocate blame in the present critical times. The proper thing was to forget the hatred and poison which was corrupting the lives of the people and which claimed even the Mahatma as victim.

Concluding the speaker said: "If we do not establish unity and peace, even now, future historians will say "There came a prophet unto them and they killed him and destroyed themselves also". He appealed to the gathering to practice Gandhiji's great teachings in their own lives.

Mr. Haji Hasanalli P. Ebrahim, Provincial Muslim League President, Principal Teja Singh of Khalsa College and Mr. K. F. Nariman, also exhorted the gathering to inculcate and spread the gospel of peace and intercommunal harmony.

They Mourn For Mahatma

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

Condolence meetings to mourn the death of Mahatma Gandhi were held by the following:—

The Bengal Club, Bombay, the Directors of the Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay and Aero-Auto Ltd., the Managing Committee of St. Anthony's Union, Mahim, the Managing Committee of Sassoon Mechanics Institute, the Board of Directors of the Doxini Brahman Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Piecegoods and Yarn Merchants' Associations of India, the workers, office and administrative staff and the directors of Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd., and Godrej Soaps, Ltd., members of the Orient Club, members of the Petrol Dealers' Association, the Motion Picture Association of America and the Kinematograph Renters' Society, members and staff of Electric Merchants Association, the Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd., Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Central Bank of India Ltd., the Deccan Co-op. Merchants Bank, Telephone Workers' Union, and the Cricket Club of India.

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May his divine soul rest in eternal peace!

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TC/76

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 11 (API):

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947 recorded at 08-00 hrs. on 11 Feb. 1948:—

Ahmedabad 88 57 0 4.4 plus 41 Ahmednagar 89 53 0 2.2 plus 0.5 BOMBAY 83 67 0 0.3 minus 0.4 Calcutta 81 57 0 3.2 plus 1.5 Colombo 87 72 0.1 15.7 minus 7.2 Delhi 75 45 0 2.6 plus 0.7 Hyderabad (Dn.) 89 67 0 1.1 minus 0.7 Indore 84 48 0 0.6 minus 0.5 Madras 87 71 0 5.5 minus 6.2 Mahabaleshwar 74 52 0 1.5 minus 0.5 Nagpur 85 60 0.1 3.9 plus 2.0 Poona 87 55 0 1.8 plus 0.4 Sholapur 91 65 0 0.4 minus 1.5 Simla 51 36 0 1.9 minus 3.5 Srinagar 30 26 0 5.6 minus 0.6 Surat 90 54 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 11, (A.P.I.):

The following is the weather summary for Wednesday (11th February).

Yesterday's shallow trough of low pressure over the Deccan has become more marked. Observations from North-West India are lacking but it is believed that a western disturbance is moving through the extreme north of the country.

Scattered falls of rain are reported from the north Madras coast to the North Central Provinces and the extreme South of Peninsula.

Night temperatures have risen in the Central parts of the country and in Orissa.

FORECAST UNTIL 12TH EVENING: Raifall will occur locally over the region from West Central India to Chota Nagpur. Scattered precipitation is also likely over the Khasi Hills South-West Bengal Orissa along and near the Punjab Hills in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province the South-Central Provinces, the North Madras Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Night temperatures will rise in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Bengal East Central India and the Southern Districts of the East United Provinces.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"One must not grieve excessively over the one who is gone to the great beyond, for the departed one lives in spirit forever, but we who are left behind must live to die in the service of humanity.

"The only way to cause rejoicing to the soul of the departed one is to fulfil his most cherished dream in which the spirit of the departed, that is ever present with us, definitely gives strength to the living and only when they ..fulfil that dream of the departed, then and then only they prove themselves worthy of the sacred heritage and then and then only will the soul of the departed rejoice"—MAHATMA GANDHI.

These views on the duty of the living to the memory of the dead were expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in letters written by him a few weeks before his death to the son and daughter of an old friend. The letters were sent to Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavry, condoling them on the death of their father, Dastur Cursetji Pavry, the late Parsi High Priest.

Dr. Pavry and Miss Pavry in releasing the substance of the letters said that they felt that the letters ought to be shared with everyone in India, as they would help them at this time to dedicate their lives to fulfil the Mahatma's dream of a united India, where Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and others should live in peace and concord. They added that they had decided to give these letters to the nation, to be owned by the National Museum of India when founded, so that they may be read for generations to come.

The Bombay Chronicle

MAY HIS LIGHT LEAD

It is nearly two weeks since India and the world lost Mahatma Gandhi in most tragic circumstances. So acute has been the sense of sorrow at the literally irreparable loss, that men and women from all parts of the world continue to pour out their sorrow publicly or silently in their homes. Today, as on the day his body was consigned to the flames, there will be universal mourning in India as his ashes will be ceremonially immersed in sacred rivers, lakes or in the open sea in various parts of the country. Mass demonstrations like these may appear to some as mere sentiment but it is a sentiment for which few will blush. It is an irrepressible feeling of homage to the greatest leader the world has produced in modern times.

When sorrow subsides and thoughts are collected people will naturally recognise that mourning is but a mockery if it is not followed by a religious determination to carry on the mission for which alone he thought life worth living and which he strove to promote to the last moment of his life. Many will recognise this with a feeling of remorse because when he was alive they failed to give him the fullest co-operation which they could have given and which he sorely needed. Many left too much to be done by him, either because they had not enough faith in the efficacy of his mission or enough capacity for the sustained work which it called for or because they conveniently regarded him as a miracle worker and passively relied upon him to perform a fresh miracle every time there was a crisis. For this very reason it behoves his earnest followers to bestir themselves now at least, to live up to his ideals to the best of their capacity and to carry his message to the farthest corners of the country. Let them emulate the example of the great apostles of Buddha and Jesus who heeded no barriers of seas or mountains in spreading the gospel of their master.

Only, the essence of Gandhism is, not the dogmatic formulation of any new creed, but the actual working out of the ancient creed of Non-Violence and Truth according to a technique that he designed so as to bring the highest truths of philosophy into close relationship with our daily life. Several ancient prophets in India, particularly Buddha, attempted to do likewise, to show that religion was nothing if it did not lead one to a right way of life. But the multitude, while duly worshipping them and muttering the words of their gospel shirked the obligation to live up to the gospel. May not the same fate overtake the greatest of these Indian prophets, who elucidated an ancient gospel in a manner that the commonest man could understand and who above all, made himself an example in living up to the gospel to the minutest detail. Alas, that a man who did this unique service to Hinduism should have been regarded by some as one who did a disservice to Hindu society! But let those who understand him aright follow his noble example that will continue to shine and light the world for ever and ever.

A part of the Gandhian technique of bringing great truths from the realms of philosophy to the spheres of daily life is generally called the Constructive Programme. As pointed out by the Congress President, "it was through this constructive programme that Gandhiji's doctrine of love and non-violence blossomed; and only by carrying forward this programme can we keep his great teachings alive." Gandhiji himself thought constantly about this programme and in one of his last articles in "Harijan" he said: "The Congress has won political freedom but it has yet to win economic freedom, social and moral freedom. These freedoms are harder than the political, if only because they are constructive, less exciting and not spectacular. All-embracing constructive work evokes the energy of all the units of the millions".

And what about the organisation to carry out the programme? Gandhiji does not suggest a new one for the purpose. He expects Congress itself to do the job, having first converted itself into a body of "Servants of the People". The Congress in its turn has all but accepted his main suggestions about reorganising itself. It has also decided to collect a National Memorial Fund for the efficient carrying out of the Constructive Programme in every part of the country. It is superfluous to add that essential as are funds and a reformed constitution, far more essential is the spirit of self-less service behind it all. As the Congress President points out, "now is the time for us for positive renunciation of lust for power and greed of material advantages". We share his hope that Gandhiji's supreme sacrifice may evoke a higher response in us all.

Programme Without A Plan

Commenting upon the economic programme prepared by a committee of the Congress we have already welcomed the outline of the objectives set out by the authors. In fact, as we have observed, a progressive rise in the standard of life, provision of full and profitable employment, equitable distribution, widest diffusion of opportunities, and institution of a national maximum as well as a minimum of income are all very desirable and unexceptionable ends. These are common to all economic programmes not only in our country but also all the world over. More than the outline of objectives it is the plan and the programme of action to implement the objectives that is of real interest to the people. The essence of such a plan of action is a detailed outline of steps by which in given periods of time particular objectives are to be attained. This plan of action acts as a realistic influence on the planner and enables the people to check on the success or otherwise of the programme. By leaving this important and in fact crucial work to be done by a future planning commission the committee has limited the usefulness and, therefore, the importance of its programme. But granting that the work of producing a detailed and dated plan of action had to be deferred for an elaborate expert handling, the ninimum that the basic programme should supply would be an unambiguous and integrated body of principles which would guide the deliberations of the expert body. It is in this vital respect that we feel disappointed at the contents of the committee's programme. Perhaps the composition of the committee precluded any definite and internally unified outline of principles. After the assumption of responsibility by the Congress the stage for manifestoes or enunciation of first principles has long been passed. Such principles as emerge from the committee's report are so controversial as to embarrass rather than help the planning commission.

A very influential gathering of industrialists of Bombay has recently passed a series of resolutions protesting against the economic programme committee's report. This in any circumstances was to be expected, and at least one of the grounds on which their protest is founded appears to us to originate in a misunderstanding about the nature of the document. The industrialists say that the committee's report constitutes a breach of the understanding arrived at at the recent Industries Conference held in New Delhi, when it was agreed that any fundamentals of policy regarding economic reorganization would be settled in consultation with the interests involved. Considering that the committee's report is a recommendation to the Congress and not a decision of any organ of Government we fail to see how the understanding supposed to have been given is violated. The report of the committee after consideration by appropriate bodies in the Congress organization will constitute a directive to the Congress members of the Cabinet. The Government of India will then have to decide what parts of the programme as finally emerge from the Congress executive can be implemented in the near future. In deciding this we are sure that further consultations with other members of the Cabinet as also with representatives of all the interests concerned will follow. More important than the alleged violation of any agreement is the inconsistency between urgent needs and Government policy that the report seems to sanction. If it is agreed that considerable enhancement of our production is the first priority objective of national economic policy such an extensive and early plan of nationalization as the report suggests is the surest way of killing all prospects of industrial expansion and investment. We ourselves see nothing wrong with the Congress policy being one of nationalization of all key industries, though we would not go so far as to say that any industry which extends over more than one province should for that very reason be nationalized, as the report seems to recommend. Government spokesmen, including the Prime Minister, have in their recent utterances on the subject given an undertaking that for a substantial period ahead they do not desire either to expropriate existing industries or to monopolize new ones, unless in individual cases such a course is considered to be in public interest. A realistic appreciation of our present situation as also the clear moral of the recent experience in U.K. would underline the wisdom of a 'Go Slow' policy in this respect.

The whole programme as set out by the committee needs further clarification and, if we may use the phrase, rationalization. Thus the unexceptionable ideal of regional development has been restricted by the parallel one of regional self-sufficiency. Priorities are listed as food, cotton and building material, whereas fuel and transport which are at least as important are denied a mention. Moreover, how can we talk realistically of any industrial planning without a considerable augmentation of steel? By enunciating the principle that consumer goods industries should be as a rule small scale, and that the use of capital should be minimized, the whole advantage and basis of economic progress are removed. A price policy for agriculture is endorsed, but how a policy like this can be thought of apart from a general price policy and from some measure of State trading and control of agricultural products is not made clear. By suggesting replacement of land revenue by an agricultural income tax the very elementary realities of public finance in this land of small and uneconomic farms are ignored. Making land taxation increasingly a local concern and bringing agricultural incomes within the general scope of the income-tax are worth-while and practicable reforms. But if substitution of land revenue by income-tax is attempted at this stage, hard on the heels of prohibition, provincial, and by consequential repercussions, national finance will be impaired beyond remedy. As regards Labour relations the programme, at any rate its published version, does not contain any systematic outline of an immediate setting up of joint production boards, and the suggestions regarding control of profits and their sharing are such as to cause the maximum of friction with the minimum of productive advantage. While we entirely support the main objectives of the economic programme as outlined by the committee we feel, in the interest both of economic progress and social peace, that its principles require greater definition and its details greater realism. We hope, at further stages within the Congress and later on within the framework set up by Government, reform and modifications along these lines will be carried out.

Frankly Speaking

Wanted Speedier Ship-Building

It is some satisfaction to learn from the Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, that the question of developing the ship-building industry so as to enable the country to build within the next five years a minimum of 50,000 gross tons per annum is "under consideration". But this urgent question has been "under consideration" for quite some time. And the public are eager to learn what results have been achieved all these months. We are told that the total coastal shipping tonnage in India is approximately three lakhs gross (including British tonnage). How much is it excluding British tonnage? Even this total is poor and the whole of it "was built in overseas yards"! It is stated that the existing Indian shipbuilding concerns have so far built only small launches not suitable for coastal shipping. Is it beyond the power of these concerns to build ships with due assistance from Government? If so ships should be speedily built by fresh concerns, State-owned or State controlled.

Port Development

It seems possible that delay is to a considerable extent due to the fact that the present ship-building yards are not large enough. Government is accordingly releasing steel and cement required for existensions of ship-building yards. This is, of course, as it should be. But it has long been felt necessary by experts to build new yards and develop natural harbours for that purpose as also for the purpose of promoting commerce. The Bombay Government appointed some time ago a Committee to consider the question of port development. On the occasion of its last meeting in the city we quoted the opinion of a British expert on the subject that the port of Karwar in North Kanara was one of the finest natural harbours in the world for various purposes including ship-building. The public is entitled to know at an early date the views of the Bombay Port Development Committee on this subject. If expert investigation is necessary to consider the question from the military as well as the civil point of view that investigation should be promptly undertaken by the Government of India.

Food Scarcity

In reply to questions in the Central Assembly on Tuesday the Food Minister quoted some stray figures about imports of wheat from Australia and some facts about paddy research. The public will be grateful for a full self-contained statement about the supply of food grains, indigenous, imported and importable, available for the next few months. People are naturally getting anxious as scarcity is reported in several parts of the country and prices are steadily rising as compared with the old controlled prices, thanks obviously to decontrol. We should also like to know what steps are being taken to stimulate the production of tubers and other vegetables that can be grown in a few weeks.

Dominion Parliament

Govt. To Make Statement On U.N.O. Talks Presently

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11, (API): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated in the Dominion Parliament today that the Government of India had not withdrawn their application from the Security Council, nor had any question of withdrawal of India's complaint yet arisen.

Pandit Nehru who was replying to a question by Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury.

No final decisions had so far been taken by the Security Council but it had been proposed to set a commission for the specific purpose of investigating facts and exercising mediatory influence. As soon as the present stage of negotiations was over, Government proposed to make a statement before the House.

The Prime Minister added that yesterday our delegation presented an application to the Security Council for adjournment. He did not know the result of the application as it was presented only last evening but in anticipation of the approval of the Security Council to this motion of adjournment our delegation intended starting from New York today on their way back to India.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What would be the position if this application is refused?

The speaker: That would be hypothetical at this stage.

PORTUGUESE TERRITORY

Pandit Nehru replying to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao said that no formal representation had been made to the Portuguese authorities in the matter of granting complete independence to the inhabitants of Daman, Diu and Goa but some informal conversations had taken place. There was no Indian diplomatic representative in Lisbon; the informal conversations had taken place in London between our High Commissioner and the Portuguese Ambassador.

The Government of India were at present considering the question of exchanging diplomatic representatives with Portugal. Pending such exchange, the future of Portuguese possessions in India must remain the subject of informal discussion, as and when opportunity occurred, the Prime Minister added.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Replying to the same member who asked if Government were aware of the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan in the Middle East and if so, what steps were being taken to counteract the same, the Prime Minister said that it was one of the duties of our representatives in those countries to counteract this kind of propaganda.

An Indian embassy had already been opened in Iran and it was hoped that our Ambassador-designate in Cairo would shortly present his credentials. The Government of India had also agreed to exchange ambassadors with Turkey, and discussions for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Transjordan were in progress. The British representatives were for the present looking after our interests in the countries where we had no diplomatic missions.

EVACUATION FROM SIND

Replying to Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar in regard to evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from Sind, the Prime Minister said recent events had made it clear that it was exceedingly difficult for non-Muslims to live in Sind owing to lack of protection and opportunity for leading a normal life and carrying on any profession. The Government of India thereupon impressed upon the Pakistan Government to withdraw all restrictions and to give every facility for removing non-Muslims from Sind to India.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari asked whether ships sent to Karachi to evacuate non-Muslims were refused facilities.

PAKISTAN WANTS NO MUSLIMS FROM BOMBAY

The Prime Minister said that there was some basis for this report. Difficulties had been placed in the way of ships carrying Muslim passengers to Karachi. The position was that the Pakistan Government would not welcome any Muslims coming from Bombay or Kathiawad.

EVACUATION STATISTICS

Replying to another question by Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, the Prime Minister said that no reliable estimates were available of the numbers evacuated from one Dominion to the other before the Military evacuation Organisation was set up in the first week of September last. On a rough estimate, it was belived, that some five lakhs of non-Muslims had crossed the border into India before the 15th of August and some seven to eight lakhs from the 15th August upto the first week of September. The M.E.O. had evacuated 28 lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan to India and 29-1/2 lakhs of Muslims from India to Pakistan upto the end of January, 1948.

The number of non-Muslims left in Sind was about nine lakhs and in the West Punjab about half a lakh. There was no reliable estimate of the number left in East Bengal. The number of Muslims left in India was of the order of 37 to 38 millions.

MAHATMA'S PLAN FOR RENOVATION OF CONGRESS

Suggestions Accepted 'In Toto' By Constitution Sub-Committe, Says Patil

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions for the renovation of the Indian National Congress were accepted 'in toto' by the Constitution Sub-Committee, Mr. S. K. Patil, member of the Working Committee and of the Constitution Sub-Commitee, told a press conference here today.

Mr. Patil said that the basic plan for the effective working of the new constitution envisages the creation of a Citizens' Volunteer Corps with a membership of 50,000 to work in the nature of "a semi-military corps" and a broadbased Labour Front with its basis on the Economic Programme of the Nehru Committee.

In his last "will and tesament' which Mahatma Gandhi had written, he had very emphatically said that the Congress must serve the people for many more years to come, and that it must transform itself into an organisation which he called "the servants of the people.

Mahatmaji had discussed the plan of his scheme with some of the members of the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Congress for full 90 minutes on January 28, two days before his death. Mr. Patil was one of those who were present.

DRAFT

The draft Constitution of Gandhiji was accepted 'in toto' by a meeting of the Sub-Committee after his death. The Constitution envisaged the following revolutionary changes:—

(a) there will be no four anna membership.

(b) there will be no limitation put on the membership of the Congress.

(c) it will be a body only composed of the servants of the people.

(d) it will in the final analysis be the most potent instrument of the popular will.

A question was being posed, Mr. Patil said, about the repercussions of the present policy of the Government of India and the Provincial Government and what would happen to the young men who would be released consequent upon the liquidation of the communal parties.

REVITALISING CONGRESS

"The Congress," Mr. Patil declared, "must bestir itself and try at once to harness the energies of the young men and put them to the best advantage of the nation. It is therefore the question of revitalising and broadening the present Indian National Congress with a view to making it a more effective, active and efficient organisation. It is the Congress alone that can and will be able to harness the energies of the nation at the present juncture."

Referring to the Volunteer Organisation, Mr. Patil said that it would not be a private army and that those who wanted military training would have to sign a pledge that their services during, and after, the training would be entirely at the disposal of the State. The training would be under the guidance of the State, and would hence prevent the growth of private armies. Though there would be traing in arms, possession of arms would not be permitted unless by a license.

Giving his reasons for the need of such a step, Mr. Patil said, "we must activise the average citizen. Most of the difficulties arise out of the fact that an average citizen is apathetic, if not callous, to the requirements of the State."

Mr. Patil made it clear that the Government, (both Central and the Provincial) and the Congress were unanimous about the plan and hence its success was assured. The Congress and the Government would be supplementary and complementary to each other.

SECOND PLAN

The basis of the Labour Front, Mr. Patil said, would be the economic programme of the Economic Sub-Committee formed under Pandit Nehru's chairmanship, and which will be endorsed by the ensuing session of the A.I.C.C.

The idea was to end class war and to equitably adjust the country's wealth. It envisaged the reducing of the differences of incomes between the highest paid and the lowest paid. The key industries would be nationalised, other industries rationalised, so also the banks and insurnce companies.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Women And Municipal Elections

Sir,—I was a bit surprised and shocked to read the caustic remarks of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on Mr. Gole's resolution seeking for the postponement of the Municipal elections at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday the 9th inst. Mr. Jamnadas supporting the resolution said "women will certainly not come out of their houses".

Does Mr. Mehta realise in which era he is living? This is the 20th Century. This is the Gandhian Era for which Mr. Mehta has no special liking. Sjt. Jamnadasbhai cannot even dream, of the extent to which Mahatma Gandhi has inspired the women of India—nay, the women of the world! It is the privilege of those who work amongst the women of the city to know the minds and ways of the city women! What does Jamnadas Mehta know about them?

May I request Mr. Mehta to be more patient and wait and watch on the days of the—not very far away—elections.

The city women will not only vote by thousands and support the women candidates, but also give their solid support to the Congress candidates of the opposite sex.

I am confident the women of Bombay will not fail the Indian National Congress—Bapu's greatest life work.

— SULOCHANA MODI.

February 10.

Out Of His Ashes May Come World Federation

Labour M.P. Says Westerners Look To East For Spiritual Regeneration

LONDON, Feb. 11. (Reuter): Chowdry Akbar Khan, the President of the Indian Workers' Association of London expressed the hope that Ceylon would soon make a move to rejoin the Indian Union when speaking at a Gandhi Memorial meeting here, last night.

The meeting, organised by the Indian Workers' Association of London, was also attended by Muslims, Sikhs and some English people.

Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. W. G. Cove, expressed the opinion at the meeting that the western world was looking towards the East and that "out of the ashes of Gandhi" may come World Federation.

Mr. W. G. Cove said "the death of Gandhi is the greatest tragedy of our time. Gandhi's death is a renewed call to the spiritual and material unity of India".

Mr. Cove added: "The death of Gandhi calls for a spiritual, cultura and economic unity of Hindus and Muslims in India. The Western world is in decay. It looks to the East, it looks to India. Out of the ashes of Gandhi may come the life of a World Federation".

Several Muslim and Sikh speakers paid tribute to Gandhi.

Mr. Biant Singh, Secretary of the Association, said that the death of Gandhi was like the death of Mohammed to the Muslims, and the death of Guru Nanak to the Sikhs.

The meeting terminated with prayers and recitations from the Gita and Koran.

TRUMAN STAYS THROUGH GANDHI MEMORIAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (Reuter): Citizens from all walks of life joined today in tribute to Gandhi when Memorial Services were held simultaneously, at 9 p.m. G.M.T. (2-30 a.m. I.S.T. 12.2) in the many centres throughout America where Indians are living.

The presence of President Harry Truman and Secretary of State, Mr. George C. Marshall, at the Washington Memorial Service bespoke the high regard the American people as a whole entertained for Gandhi.

Many representatives of the Diplomatic Corps—led by the Brazilian Ambassador, Senor Carlos Martins—were also present.

Convention prescribes that the United States President shall leave after addressing any public assembly. President Truman today preferred instead to remain until the end of the service.

The Dominion of India's Ambassador, Mr. Asaf Ali—an associate of Gandhi for 30 years—spoke for the Indian people in America. Reverend John Haynes Holms, who met Gandhi in a recent visit to India, spoke for the Community Church of New York of which he is Director and for the American Christian Church as a whole. Rabbi Doctor Abba Hillel Silver for America's Jewish community and Mrs. Mary M. Bethune for the Nation's Negro population.

Among the gathering were members of the United States Supreme Court and Bench, and Government and Departmental officials, and an old friend of India, authoress Pearl Buck, the prominent Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Representative John Mc-Cormack (Democrat, Massachusetts) and Presidents Robert Hutchins and John Conant of the Universities of Chicago and Harvard.

In addition to those within the United States, similar Services were sponsored by Indians in Canada, Trinidad, Panama and British Guiana.

TETE-A-TETE

"And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

"But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit.

"And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?

"And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms concerning me.

"Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures,

"And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead.

"And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

"And Ye are witnesses of these things."

—"The Holy Bible"

AN OBEISANCE TO GANDHI

(BY R. K. GANDHI).

Is Gandhi dead?
A soul like Gandhi's never dies.
He lives whom millions adore.
Is Gandhi dead?
His name is on everyone's lips,
His fame features far and wide,
He lives. He will live ever more,
By his name and fame.
Look what he did. How, why he lives
By his deeds.
He achieved.
Four hundred millions's freedom
From foreign rule,
Which alone is enough
To make Gandhi imperishable.
And yet India's freedom is but a tiny fraction of Gandhi's title to immortality.
The quintessence of Gandhi's life is this.
He lived for others,
For others he worked and toiled,
He died a martyr—in harness—praying—for others.
Fundamentally
He was THE citizen of the world,
Cosmopolitan, International.
Withal he was an Indian and a Hindu to the bone.
He was a preacher par excellence,
He practised ere he preached.
Politics he entered
Not out of choice
But of dire necessity.
Gentleness incarnate,
Spirit of compromise personified,
He was yet hard as steel
On matters that mattered.
He was peaceful and non-violent,
Yet a fighter was he,
Lo, his weapons were
Love and Non-violence.
A seeker after truth,
He was a Satyagrahi,
Co-operating and co-operative,
He non-co-operated with evil.
To a world overcharged
With untruth, hate and violence
He was a Messiah
Preaching and practising
Truth, Love, Non-violence.
For the like of him there is no death.
Round, round the holy pyre
At Raj Ghat where he lies sleeping
Let us not shed a tear
Nor go weeping.
It is blasphemous to weep and mourn
For him who lives.
Bapu,
Father of our nation,
Architect of our freedom,
Friend, philosopher and guide of India's millions,
You are not dead.
If only we can follow in your footsteps,
(Which is more easily said than done),
God grant us strength
To help make good a God's Good Man's
Noble mission of Peace and Charity.

Light That Shines No More

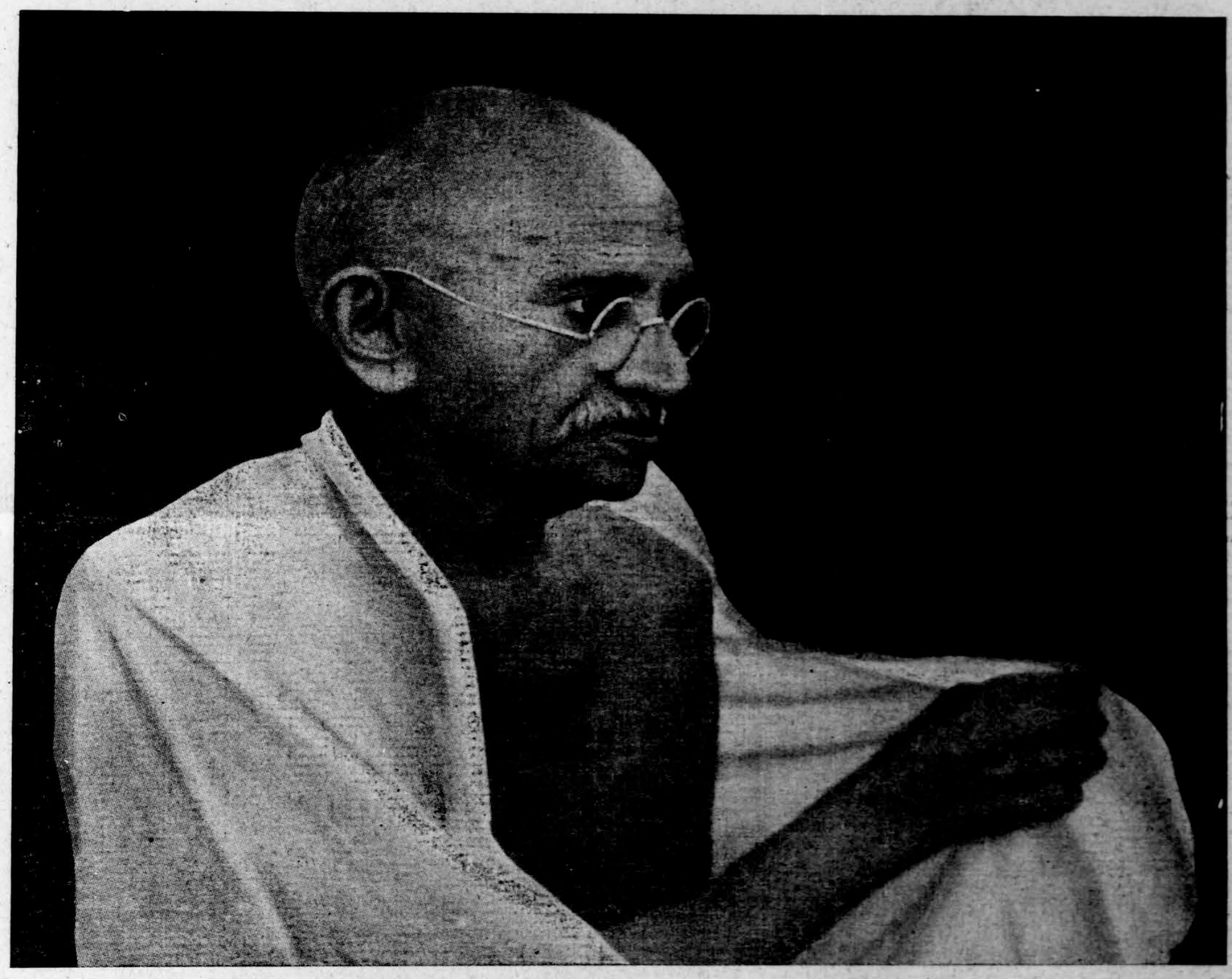

PHOTO: D. R. D WADIA

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MAHATMA GANDHI, FATHER OF THE NATION AND BELOVED OF HIS PEOPLE, APOSTLE OF NON-VIOLENCE, SAINT AND PROPHET OF PEACE, GREAT SOLDIER OF FREEDOM. AND LOVER, ABOVE ALL, OF THE LOWLY, THE HUMBLE AND THE OPPRESSED.

"OUR BAPU"
1

SEED TIME

YOU cannot tell the banyan tree from its seed. And no man who had seen Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi as a child or as a timid school boy at Porbandar or Rajkot or even as a somewhat gauche, awkward young man doing his Bar and trudging long miles in London to find vegetarian restaurants, could possibly have forecast that he would wield so momentous an influence on the history of our times. And yet strange as it may seem Mohandas was an unusual child in more ways then one. And his parents too were unusual.

Kaba Gandhi, the Mahatma's father, was of too independent a spirit to make the best, in the worldly sense, of his opportunities. Yet he rose to some distinction in the administrative world, being ultimately Diwan of Rajkot and Wankaner.

"He had no education save that of experience", Gandhiji wrote of his father. "At best he might be said to have read upto the sixth Gujerati standard. Of history and Geography he was innocent." At the same time Gandhiji testifies that he was "truthful, brave and generous, but short-tempered." His generosity, however got the better of his temper on a famous occasion, when his son having stolen a piece of gold from his brother's bangle, made a confession of guilt to his father. The father shed silent tears of forgiveness.

Gandhiji's mother Putlibai was a saintly person, deeply religious, patient and forbearing. It was chiefly her influence that implanted the seeds of religion in young Gandhi. He was a devoted son and he tells us how he used to read the story of Shravana, and his life of service to his blind parents and himself wanted to live up to that ideal.

Gandhiji's early years were much as the early years of all Indian boys of his place and of his class. He was given no education that examiners would call profound. He was regarded as a mediocre student. That, however was for external purposes. Inside, his sensitive soul was alive to injustice and fought a dogged battle against temptation. His questioning mind registered a challenge when he was prevented from touching an untouchable.

The Gandhis lived in Porbandar till Mohandas was seven when they left for Rajkot. At thirteen he was married to a plucky girl, Kasturba only a few months younger than himself—"two innocent children all unwittingly hurled into the ocean of life." Marriage meant to the boy nothing more than "the prospect of good clothes to wear, drum beating, marriage processions, rich dinners and a strange girl to play with."

At 17 Gandhi passed his matriculation and went on to Samaldas College, Bhavnagar. But he found himself entirely at sea. Everything was difficult and he could take no interest in those dull and dreary lectures delivered in an unintelligible alien tongue.

College in India proving a failure, a family friend persuaded his mother (long since a widow) to send the boy to England to read for the bar as apparently an easy business with a certainty of great things to follow. With his mother's hesitating consent, the 18 year old boy left for London in September 1887. He was forbidden to do so by a 'Panchayat' of the elders of his caste. But he dared

As a student

Aping the English gentleman.

their wrath and set sail, leaving behind him a son a few months old.

Gandhi was called to the Bar in June 1891 and sailed for home two days later. The interval of four years in England was for Gandhi a period of intense trial. There was the difficulty of keeping the vows he had made to his mother that he would not touch meat or liquor. At the same time there was an equally intense desire to acquire the art of what he termed "aping the English Gentleman." With researches and experiments in vegetarianism went attempts at learning to dance and playing the violin.

He had to learn Latin and French, pass the London matriculation and put in "nine months of intensive reading" to qualify for the bar. Among other things he met leading theosophists, including Mrs. Annie Besant and Madame Blavatsky. He also began to take greater interest in the Hindu scriptures and was intensely moved by the Sermon on the Mount.

He also met Narayan Hemachandra, a gifted and simple minded savant who insisted on going about Europe and America in his plain shirt and dhoti, and the two, among other things, interested themselves in the dock strike of 1889.

With all this work, it was in a mood of despair "with just a little leaven of hope" that the young barrister returned home.

"OUR BAPU"
2

BIRTH OF SATYAGRAHA

WHAT would have happened if the young barrister Gandhi had acquired a busy and lucrative practice at the bar, is one of the imponderables of history. But he did not.

At Bombay he found no success at all. At Rajkot he did get some work but the atmosphere of intrigue of that place choked him. So that when a firm of Muslim merchants from Porbandar with a branch in South Africa asked him to help in an important law suit in Africa, Gandhi jumped at the chance and sailed away in April 1893.

That was a turning point, as much in his career as in the history of the world. Satyagraha was invented in South Africa. Mankind found the weapon of non-violent struggle for the assertion of Right. In South Africa Gandhi evolved the technique of how men and women, devoted to Truth and Justice, could face armed might with their self-imposed suffering and conquer Might with Right. After nineteen centuries mankind found a way of translating the Sermon on the Mount to the field of mass action. Gandhi showed that Non-violence which was accepted only as an individual ethic could also be worked as a social ethic.

Gandhi had initially planned to stay in South Africa for one year. He stayed for 20, with only an occasional short visit to his own land.

Almost immediately on his arrival in Natal his political conscience received a rude awakening through a series of humiliating shocks. On the day after his arrival there, he attended the magistrate's court at Durban, and was ordered to remove his turban. Rather than do so he left the court room. A few days later he was travelling by train to Pretoria and although he had a first class ticket, he was ejected by force from the compartment; and on that part of the journey which in those days was completed by coach, he was forced to sit outside by the driver.

His experiences had led him to make a study of the wrongs of the Indian community in South Africa. He had also addressed some meetings on the subject in Pretoria. Having concluded the specific job for which he was briefed by bringing about a compromise between the parties to the law suit he came to Durban en route to India. It was at a farewell function that he read a newspaper report that the Natal Government was about to take away the Indian franchise. That night he was already busy drawing up a petition to be presented to the Natal Assembly. At the urgent instance of his friends Gandhi agreed to stay on to fight the measure.

It was the beginning of a long series of struggles to uphold the self-respect and human dignity of the 150,000 Indians, mostly indentured coolies who had been brought into the country to work the plantations for the white sahib since 1860.

It was as a part of this great struggle that he founded the Natal Indian Congress in May 1894. While he championed the cause of the Indians against their oppressors from outside, he also initiated a drive to raise the standards of cleanliness, sanitation, housing and education among the Indians of Natal. Going home to India for six months in 1896, he roused the Indian people to a consciousness of the status and suffering of their kith and kin in Africa.

Barrister in South Africa

It was his activities in India that so angered the whites of Natal that they determined to prevent him, his family, and 800 other Indian passengers on his boat and another steamer from setting foot on Natal soil. The Government held the steamers in Quarantine for 23 days, and efforts were made to induce the steamship company to send them back to India. At last the passengers had to be allowed to disembark. Gandhi was mobbed and a crowd stormed the house where he was staying. This was the first of innumerable occasions when attempts were made to "finish" Gandhi but he survived it to become the unquestioned leader of the Indian settlers in Africa.

Gandhi influenced them in more ways than political. They followed him as ambulance bearers in the Boer War and the Zulu campaign of 1906. They followed him when he established the Phoenix settlement near Durban, an ashram where the residents were to live in piety and ascetic simplicity. They were with him when he advocated passive resistance against the finger print regulations. When after the Boer War he came back to India to attend the Calcutta Congress in 1903 and then set up as a barrister in Bombay, they implored him to come back.

He agreed and returning to South Africa started a paper in Natal to voice Indian grievances. "Indian Opinion" was the forerunner of Young India and Harijan just as Phoenix was the forerunner of Sabarmati and Sewagram. In the many campaigns against the finger print regulations, against the law prohibiting Asiatics from entering Transvaal, against the judgment of the South African Supreme Court ruling that only Christian marriages registered by the registrar were legally valid in South Africa, against the payment of a three pound tax by the indentured labourers at the end of their term, he inspired the ordinary people to an exhibition of self-less heroism which attracted world wide attention. His first prison term was served in Bloemfontein in Transvaal when he marched into that Province at the head of a body of strikers from the coal mines of Natal. His first fast, for one week, was also undertaken in his ashram in 1913 for the moral lapse of two members of his settlement.

In 1914 however, Gandhi decided to return to India believing that his work in Africa was done and that others could carry it on with success. His return was made via London. He reached that city two days after World War I had broken out. And at once and despite the advice of some of his Indian friends he decided that "England's need should not be turned into our opportunity." He formed a volunteer corps for ambulance work but he was himself soon incapacitated by pleurisy. After a short spell in Netley Hospital he was repatriated to India on medical advice.

WHEN A PRISONER RULED A NATION

A week ago when I landed in India, I saw what no one is likely to see again—Bombay obeyed two Governments. To the British Government with all its apparatus or legality and power there still were loyal the European population, the Indian Sepoys who wear its uniform, a few of the merchant princes and the older generation of the Muslim minority. The rest of Bombay's population has transferred its allegiance to one of the British Government's too numerous prisoners. Mahatma Gandhi sits in prison, where he writes each week a discourse on some doctrine of his difficult ascetic gospel, which somehow finds its way out past the warders, and appears in every Indian newspaper. In his name Congress ruled this city. Its lightest word was obeyed. It could fill the street, when it pleased, with crowds that shouted its watchwords. It could, with a nod, close the shutters of every shop in the bazars. Without its consent no mill could open its doors. Only with its permit scrap of coloured paper dare a driver urge his bullocks and his bales past its sentries who stood on guard in uniform, night and day, in every lane and alley of the business quarter.—

(From the first dispatch of H. N. Brailsford, October, 1930.)

"OUR BAPU"
3

His Weapons And His Men

Gandhi arrived in India full of vague yearnings, but no definite plans. He ardently hoped to join Gokhale for whom he had come to have great admiration. But Gokhale passed away soo after.

He studied men and matters and in the meanwhile carried on a great agitation for the abolition of the system of emigration of indentured Indian labour to other parts of the British Empire. The Government was forced to abolish the system.

It wasa boutthis time that the famous incident of Champaran occurred. Gandhi was in Muzaffarpur on April 15, 1917. He had gone to Bihar to acquire first hand information about the condition of labourers on the indigo plantations of the Champaran District. He took the mid-day train to Motihari and the next day the District Magistrate served on him an order to quit the District.

He defied the order, faced a prosecution, which was, however, dropped subsequently. But a new idea—the idea of disobedience to Government orders considered unjust, had entered the Indian scene.

Civil Disobedience was next tried out on a mass scale in the District of famine-stricken Kairia, where Gandhiji led the peasants in ano-tax campaign. Next he led a strike of Ahmedabad Textile workers and thus came face to face with the problem of poverty both among the rural and urban masses. Meanwhile he had built his ashram at Sabarmati and settled down their to practice the difficult tenets of his ascetic creed. This period was also notable for the conquest she made—conquests of men who stood with him and fought with him through all his subsequent battles. Sardar Valabhbhai Patel was among the earliest of these conquest to be followed later by Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad and a host of others.

The first great civil disobedience movement, along the new lines developed by Gandhiji was against the Rowlatt Acts. The temper of the people had been worked to a high pitch by the Punjab atrocities. Gandhiji succeeded in wedding the Punjab wrongs with the Khilafat agitation, brought Hindus and Muslims on the same platform, induced the Congress politicians to boycott the "Montford" Council and also brought up his full battery of internal reforms—khaddar, prohibition ands national education.

Unfortunately however the people were still untrained to the method of Non-violence. The great bonfire of foreign cloth which he had organised as a counter-demonstration at the arrival of the Prince of Wales now Duke of Windsor in Bombay proved the occasion of an outbreak of violence. This was followed by other acts of violence including the burning of policemen in a chowki at Chauri Chaura in the United Provinces.

Gandhiji then did an act of unprecedented courage. At the peak of the popular struggle, he decided to withdraw the campaign and face the full wrath of the government and of the people, if need be. The government struck. On Friday March 10, 1922 he was arrested on a charge of sedition. His great trial and his subsequent conviction of six years attracted world wide attention.

Gandhi had become a world figure. But he had also become the 'Mahatma'. He had found for himself a warm corner in the hearts of India's millions. From that place he was never to be dislodged, through the rest of his life or thereafter.

"OUR BAPU"
4

FULFILLMENT

"Gandhi is the biggest thing in India" said an ex-Viceroy. By the time Mahatma Gandhi was released prematurely, he had become the most dominant figure of the Indian political scene. Every major political move was either inspired or led by him or was blessed and approved by him.

Not only in politics but in almost every field of activity, he strode the Indian stage like a colossus. Besides the political struggle, there were many urgent task of moral regeneration to be undertaken. There was the urgent task of establishing friendly relations and complete understanding between Hindus and Muslims. Then there was the canker of untouchability to be fought and overcome. Thirdly, the Mahatma had to tackle the colossal problem of poverty through spinning and the revival of cottage industries. And he had also declared implacable war against alcohol and drugs.

The political struggle assumed the familiar pattern of movements of non-violent civil disobedience. There were four such great movements—in 1930, 1932, 1940 and in 1942—not to speak of innumerable minor struggles. In each of these mighty movements, the people of India under his inspiring leadership showed themselves capable not only of intense organised action but of fearless self-sacrifice and suffering.

Between these struggles for freedom came spells of elections, Parliamentary activity and long-drawn negotiations. In the latter category fell the second Round Table Conference which Gandhiji attended as the sole representative of the Congress. There were also the interminable negotiations with Lord Linlithgow in 1939 and 40, with Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942, the peace mission to Mr. M. A. Jinnah in 1944, the Simla Parleys next year and the negotiations with the British Cabinet Delegation in 1946.

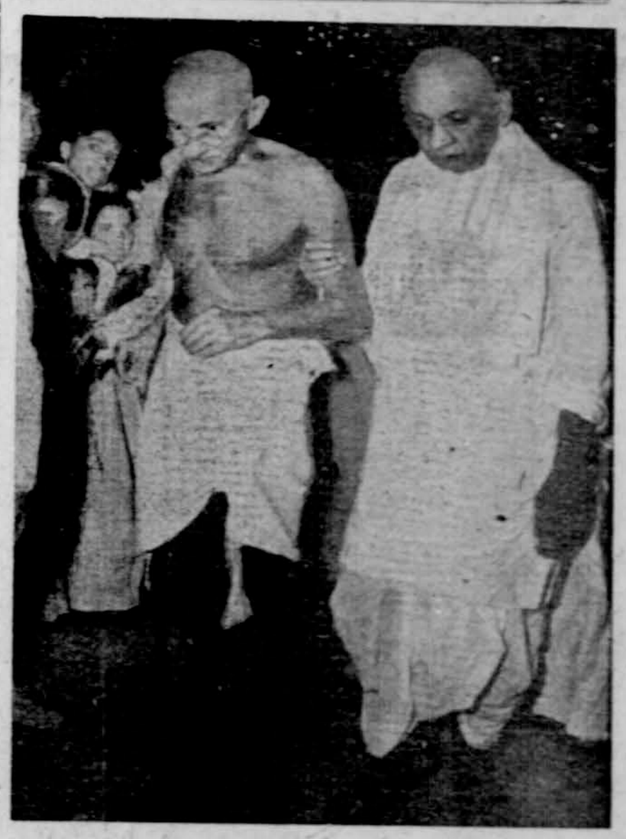
In a sense, the biggest movement which Gandhiji led was the first civil disobedience movement. This he inaugurated on March 12, 1930, when he set out walking from his Ashram to the small desolate village of Dandi. The Dandi march will ever remain a memorable landmark in the story of India's unique freedom struggle.

The walking tour which he undertook in Noakhali in Eastern Bengal in January 1947, was if less spectacular, no less significant. On the eve of India's freedom, the people had gone mad with communal frenzy and the Mahatma plunged into the flames in an attempt to assuage it.

But the forces of reaction grew unchecked. Poison bred poison and at the very hour of fulfillment—on August 15, 1947—Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, was not walking with the victor's wreath but facing the stones and missiles of misguided fanatics in Calcutta. But he was not the one to give up the fight. On January 13, 1948, the Mahatma was fasting once again to halt the march of communal frenzy in Delhi. He had a momentary victory. But the dark forces were watching for their chance to hit back at his unguarded person.

But now all India, stirred from its complacent slumber is pledged to fight and root out the evil in battling which the Mahatma laid down his precious life.

In London for the R. T. C.



His first conquest

The famous March to Dandi

Homage To Gandhiji

(By ASOK MEHTA)

Death came to Mahatma Gandhi in the form that he would have liked most: the manner of his death has stirred the conscience of our people. For the first time in our generation, we find mental and moral climate inimical to communalism. Mahatma's end as martyr is, in some ways, the fulfilment, the full fruition, of a life of unsurpassed dedication. It is given to very few to serve humanity in life as also through death, through service as also through the supreme sacrifice. Gandhiji joins the ranks of the select martyrs like Socrates, Jesus, Caliph Umar and Abraham Lincoln. For each of them the fragrance of the death has deepened the perfume of their life. Only the beloved of God are thus twice anointed, doubly laurelled, in life as also in death.

The hands that killed Umar and Abraham Lincoln—the dagger of Firoz and the gun-shot of Booth—were moved by individual's frenzy, isolated fanaticism. But the cross of Jesus and the cup of hemlock given to Socrates were fashioned and fabricated by large groups of men by big sectors of the society to which the prophet and the philosopher belonged. The guilt was shared by the whole community. Gandhiji's assassination is of the latter type—the end product of the social degeneration. The guilt is not of Godse alone; we all ar partners in the crime that brands us with shame till the end of time.

How deep rooted is communalism in our people! We ignored it for long, always refused to discover its tap root and the scattered sources of its strength. We took the easy way of blaming the scheming British for our internal tensions and conflicts. The ineluctable conflicts that the Muslim League forced upon us and the ghastly carnage through which it has worked out have for the first time made us aware of the depth and the extent of communalism. But the awareness came to us not as to alert subjects but as to inebriated objects.

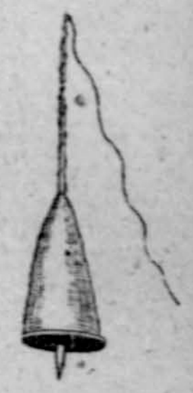
The roots of communalism lie deep in our history in our social consciousness. We have failed to labour for a harmonious renaissance expressing the urges and the inspirations of our varied peoples. In literature and art, in political reform and social progress even in education and journalism we have fostered separatism, we have kept the fountains of our inspiration and strength apart. Every forward thrust has been, some times consciously, not unoften unconsciously, a push that divides.

We have lacked the strength to discover and uproot the sources of communalism and separatism indwelling in the social fabric of Hinduism; we have likewise lacked the understanding to uncover similar roots in the inflexible, exclusive claims that Islam has been taught to make in modern India. We have lived unthinkably, when facts have bumped on us we have preferred to become escapists. Will Mahatma's final sacrifice shake us out of the sloth and the mental cowardice?

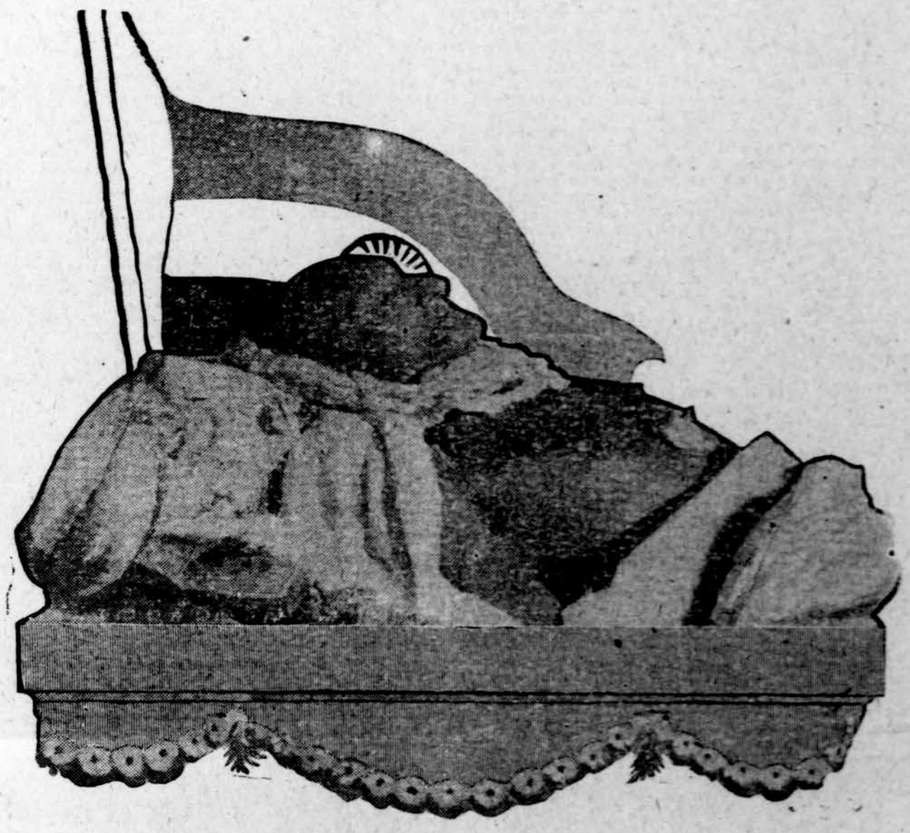
When waves of communalism rise among Muslims, merely a scattered few survived as stalwart nationalists. Communalism, therefore, was considered a shipwreck peculiar to the Muslims. When, however, the blast of counter-communalism began to blow through the ranks of the Hindus Mahatma's chosen disciples betrayed his teachings: one fashioned and flourished a sword to meet the sword, another promised eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth. The obvious was proved: when accent shifts to community (in the narrow sense of the glorious word), nationalism shrinks. When the pitcher of heart changes, the water of life loses the original shape.

Recent months have taught us that politicians are prone to trim the sails to suit the wind only a few risk foundering rather than forsake their fundamentals. A rare soul has the superb confidence and the overreaching understanding to work for the change of the wind. How many of us are willing to line up behind Pt. Jawaharlal to master the ill wind that has brought us the death of our master?

'Tis Death That Is Dead, Not He



THE MILD RAYS OF THE EVENING SUN FELL ON THE SMALL GATHERING OF DEVOTEES. GANDHIJI WAS LATE FOR HIS PRAYER. AT 5-10, HE EMERGED FROM HIS ROOM AND LEANING ON THE SHOULDERS OF HIS GRAND-DAUGHTERS, HASTENED TO THE PRAYER GROUND. TWO MINUTES LATER, NEAR THE DAIS A MAN STOPPED HIM TO ASK AN IRRELEVANT QUESTION. AS GANDHIJI HALTED FOR A SECOND, FOUR SHOTS RANG OUT IN SUCCESSION. HE FOLDED HIS HANDS WITH HIS FAMILIAR GESTURE OF "PRANAM," UTTERED HIS LAST PRAYER: "HA RAM, HA RAM" AND COLLAPSED. THE SUN SET ON AN ORPHANED LAND.



GANDHI MAHARAJ

We who follow Gandhi Maharaj's lead have one thing in common among us:
We never fill our purses with spoils from the poor, nor bend our knees to the rich.
When they come bullying to us with raised fist and menacing stick
We smile to them and say: Your reddening stare may startle babies out of sleep;
But how will it frighten those who refuse to fear?
Our speeches are straight and simple.
No diplomatic turns to twist their meaning;
Confounding penal code, they guide with perfect ease the victims to the border of the jail.
And when these crowd the path of the prison gate, the stains of insult are washed clean:
Their age-long shackles drop to the dust, and on their forehead are stamped Gandhiji's blessings.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

No, He Is Not Dead

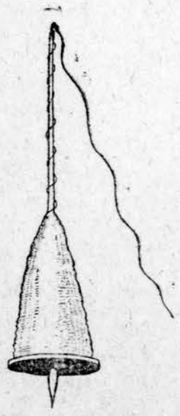
We will be acting as deserters if we were to yield to despair, if we were to believe that he is dead. If we were to believe that all is lost because he has gone. Of what avail will be our faith, our loyalty to him if we dared to believe that all is lost because his body is gone from our midst? Are we not there, his heirs, his spiritual descendants, legatees of his great ideals, successors of his great work? The time is over for private sorrows. The time is over for beating of breasts and tearing of hair. The time is here and now to stand up and say, "We take up the challenge with those who defied Mahatma Gandhi.

"We are his living symbols. We are his soldiers, we are the carriers of his banner before an embattled world. Our banner is Truth, our shield is Non-Violence, our sword is the sword of the spirit that conquers without blood. Shall we not follow in the footsteps of our Master? Shall we not obey the mandates of our Father? Shall we not be his soldiers, carry his battle to triumph? Shall we not give the world the completed message of Mahatma Gandhi? Though his voice will not speak again, have we not a million million voices to bear his message to the world? And not only in this world of our contemporaries, but the world generation after generation?

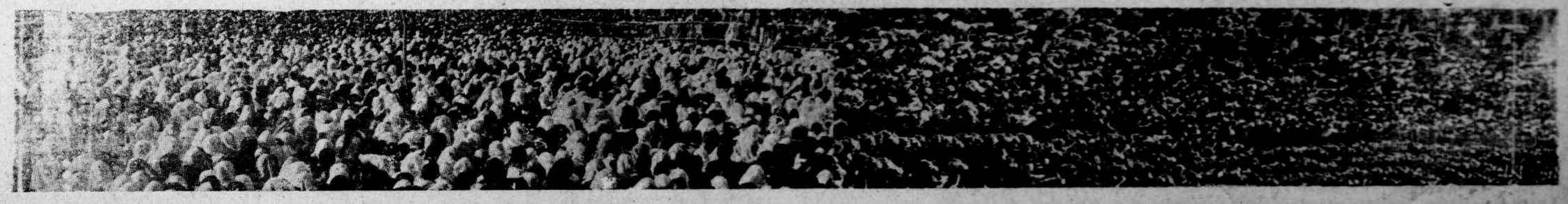
It was right that the cremation took place in the midst of the dead kings who were buried in Delhi, for he was the kingliest of all kings. It is right also that he who was the Apostle of Peace should have been taken to the cremation ground with all the honours of a great warrior, for greater than all warriors who led armies to battle was this little man, the bravest, the most tried friend of all. Delhi has become the centre and the sanctuary of the great revolutionary who emancipated his enslaved country from foreign bondage and gave to it its freedom and its flag.

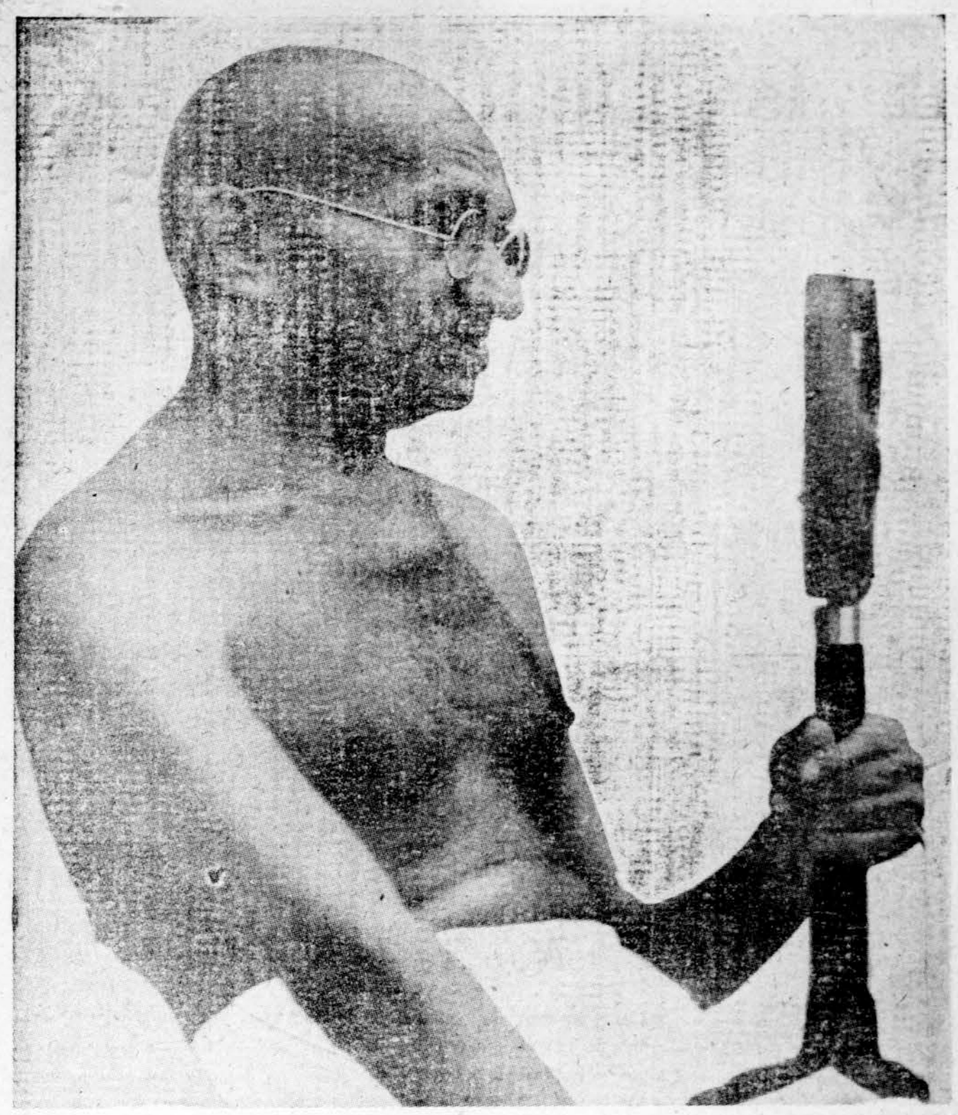
"May the soul of my Master, my Leader, my Father, rest not in peace, not in peace. My Father, do not rest. Do not rest. Keep us to our pledge. Give us the strength to fulfil our promise, your heirs, your descendants, your students, guardians of your dreams, fulfillers of India's destiny."

Sarojini Naidu



Nation In Mourning Watches Mahatma's Last Journey





The Living Word Of Mahatma Gandhi

Day after day, the Mahatma faced an eager, yearning humanity, at prayer and shared his great thoughts with them.

Day after day, for long years, he wrote in the "Young India" and the "Harijan" explaining his inspiring Gospel.

That teaching cannot be reduced to a formula, no more than the waters of the ocean can be held in a spoon.

Presented here, however are a few selections from the living word of the Mahatma.

First Article Of My Faith

Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is the last article of my creed.

Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute. The spirit lies dormant in the brute and he knows no law but that of physical force. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—the strength of the spirit.

Non-violence is a perfect state. It is the goal towards which all mankind moves, naturally though unconsciously.

Non-violence is the way to freedom—not the forced non-violence of the slave, but the willing non-violence of the brave and free.

Suffering is the mark of the human tribe. It is an eternal law.

The mother suffers so that the child may live. Life comes out of death.

No country has ever risen without being purified through the fire of suffering.

Non-violence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering.

Where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I advise violence.

I cultivate the quiet courage of dying without killing. But to him who has not this courage I advise that of killing and being killed, rather than that of shamefully fleeing from danger. For he who runs away commits mental violence; he runs away because he has not the courage to be killed while he kills.

I would risk violence a thousand time rather than emasculation of the race.

I would rather have India resort to arms to defend her honour than that she should, in a cowardly manner, become or remain a helpless victim of her own dishonour.

Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will. Non-violence does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer but the putting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant. Working under this law of our being it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire.

India Of My Dreams

I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony.

There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

Women will enjoy the same rights as men.

This is the India of my dreams.

I decline to be a slave to precedents or practice I cannot understand or defend on a moral basis.

I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the culture of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any of them. I refuse to live in other peoples' houses as an interloper, a beggar or a slave.

Mine is not a religion of the prison house. It has room for the least among God's creations. But it is proof against insolent pride of race, religion or colour.

Indian culture is neither Hindu, Islamic nor any other, wholly. It is a fusion of all.

Make-up Of A Satyagrahi

Passive resistance is an all-sided sword. It can be used anyhow; it blesses him who uses it and him against whom it is used. Without drawing a drop of blood it produces far-reaching results. It never rusts and cannot be stolen.

That is the beauty of Satyagraha. It comes up to oneself, one has not to go out in search of it. That is a virtue inherent in the principle itself. A "dharmayuddha" can be waged only in the name of God and it is only when the "Satyagrahi" feels quite helpless, is apparently on his last legs and nds utter darkness all around him that God comes to the rescue.

A "Satyagrahi" bids good-bye to fear. He is therefore never afraid of trusting the opponent. Even if the opponent plays him false twenty times the "Satyagrahi" is ready to trust him the twenty-first time, for an implicit trust in human nature is the very essence of his creed.

A "Satyagrahi" is nothing if not instinctively law-abiding and it is his law-abiding nature which exacts from him implicit obedience to the highest law, that is the voice of concience which over-rides all other law.

Disobedience to be civil must be sincere, respectful restrained never defiant must be based upon some well-understood principle, must not be capricious and above all, must have no ill will or hatred behind it.

Satyagraha is relentless search for truth and a determination to reach truth.

My Gurus

I have called Gokhale my political guru. But in spiritual matters, I am sorry to say, I have not yet found anyone to whom I could completely surrender myself and whose opinion I could implicitly and unquestioningly accept as I could Gokhale's in politics.

FAST

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

Announcing his decision to undertake a fast for an indefinite period Mahatma Gandhi says: "One fasts for health's sake under laws governing health, fasts as a penance for a wrong done and felt as such. In these fasts the fasting one need not believe in AHIMSA. There is, however, a fast which a votary of non-violence sometimes feels impelled to undertake by way of protest against some wrong done by society and this he does when he, as a votary of AHIMSA has no other remedy left. Such an occasion has come my way.

Though the voice within has been beckoning for a long time I have been shutting my ears to it lest it may be the voice of Satan otherwise called my weakness I never like to feel resourceless, a satyagrahi never should. Fasting is his last resort in the place of the sword his or others.

I have no answer to return to the Muslim friends who see me from day to day as to what they should do. My impotence has been gnawing at me of late. It will go immediately the fast is undertaken I have been brooding over it for the last three days. The final conclusion has flashed upon me and it makes me happy. No man, if he is pure, has anything more preicous to give than his life. I hope and pray that I have that purity in me to justify the step. I ask you all to bless the effort and to pray for me and with me.

The reward will be the regaining of India's dwindling prestige and her fast fading sovereignty over the heart of Asia and then through the world. I flatter myself with the belief that the loss of her soul by India will mean the loss of the hope of aching, storm-tossed and hungry world.

Let no friend or foe, if there be one, be angry with me. There are friends who do not believe in the method of the fast for the reclamation of the human mind. They will bear with me and extend to me the same liberty of action that they claim for themselves. With God as my supreme and sole counsellor, I feel [illegible] without any other adviser. If I have made a mistake and discover it, [illegible] in proclaiming it from the housetop and retracing my faulty step. There is little chance of my making such a discovery. If there is clear indication, as I claim there is of the inner voice, it will not be gainsaid. I plea for all absence of argument and inevitable endorsement of the step.

If the whole of India responds or at least Delhi does the fast might be soon ended. But whether it ends soon or late or never, let there be no softness in dealing with what may be termed as a crisis.

Man's Most Potent Instrument

I can give my own testimony and say that a heartfelt prayer is undoubtedly the most potent instrument that man possesses for overcoming cowardice. Prayer is an impossibility without a living faith in the presence of God within.

Non-Possession, Highest Fulfilment Of Religion

Our civilization, our culture our Swaraj depend not upon multiplying our wants—self-indulgence but upon restricting our wants —self-denial.

We should be ashamed of resting or having a square meal so long as there is one able-bodied man or woman without work or food.

The highest fulfilment of religion requires a giving up of, all possession. Having ascertained the law of our being, we must set about reducing it to pactice to the extent of our capacity.

It is open to the world to laugh at my dispossessing myself of all property. For me the dispossession has been a positive gain. I would like people to compete with me in my contentment. It is the richest treasure I own. Hence it is perhaps right to say that though I preach poverty, I am a rich man!

Art That Can Speak To Millions

When all about me are dying for want of food, the only occupation permissible for me if to feed the hungry.

To a people famishing and idle the only acceptable from in which God can dare appear is work and promise of food as wages.

The poet lives for the morrow, and would have us do likewise he presents to our admiring gaze the beautiful picture of the birds in the early morning singing hymns of praise as they soar into the sky. Those birds had their days food and soared with rested wings in whose veins new blood had glown the previous night. But I have not the pain of watching birds who, for want of strength, could not be coaxed even to a flutter of their wings. The human bird under the Indian sky gets up weaker than when he pretended to retire. For millions it is an eternal vigil or an eternal trance.

A semi-starved nation can have neither religion nor art nor organisation.

Whatever can be useful to starving millions is beautiful to my mind. Let us give today first the vital things of life, and all the graces and ornaments of life will follow.

I want art and literature that can speak to millions.

THERE IS LIFE WHERE THERE IS LOVE

I am nothing but a lump of earth in the hands of the Potter. Truth and Love—ahimsa—is the only thing that counts. Where this is present, everything rights itself in the end. This is a law to which there is no exception.... Let hundreds like me perish, but let Truth prevail....

There is only life where there is love. Life without love is death. Love is the reverse of the coin of which the obverse is Truth. It is my firm faith.... that we can conquer the whole world by truth and love.... I believe that we can all become messengers of God, if we cease to fear man and seek only God's Truth. I do believe I am seeking only God's Truth and have lost all fear of man .... I know, too, that I shall never know God if I do not wrestle with and against evil even at the cost of life itself.

My Mahatmaship

Often the title has deeply pained me; and there is not a moment I can recall when it may be said to have tickled me. Truth to me is infinitely dearer than the Mahatmaship which is purely a burden.

Fear God, Not Man

Fearlessness is the first requisite of spirituality. Cowards can never be moral.

Where there is fear there is no religion.

Fearlessness connotes freedom from external fear—fear of disease, bodily injury or death, or dispossession, of losing ones nearest and dearest, of losing reputation or giving offence, and so on.

Perfect fearlessness can be obtained only by him who has realized the Supreme, as it implies the height of freedom from delusions. But one can always progress towards this goal by determined and constant endeavour and by increasing confidence in oneself.

In this country of self-suppression and timidity, almost bordering on cowardice, we cannot have too much bravery.

I want the greater bravery of the meek, the gentle and the non-violent, the bravery that will mount the gallows without injury, or harbouring any thought of injury to a single soul.

There is no bravery greater than a resolute refusal to bend the knee to an earthly power, no matter how great, and that without bitterness of spirit and in the fulness of faith that the spirit alone lives, nothing else does.

Let us fear God and we shall cease to fear man.

A "Rebel" Under The Spell Of Mahatma

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, ALTHOUGH UNABLE TO SEE EYE TO EYE WITH GANDHIJI IN ALL MATTERS, HAD THE GREATEST REGARD FOR HIM. IT WAS SUBHAS WHO FIRST INVOKED THE MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS AND HAILED HIM AS THE FATHER OF THE NATION WHEN THE AZAD HINH FOUJ (INDIA'S LIBERATION ARMY) WAS INAUGURATED.

My Inner Voice

There come to us moments in life when about some things we need no proof from without. A little voice within tells us, 'you are on the right track, move neither to your left nor right, but keep to the straight and narrow way'

There are moments in your life when you must act, even though you cannot carry you best friends with you. The 'still small voice' within your must always be the final arbiter when there is a conflict of duty.

Having made a ceaseless effort to attain self-purification, I have developed some little capacity to hear correctly and clearly the 'still small voice within you must always be the final arbiter'

IN THE NAME OF KASTURBA

When Bapu lost his devoted life companion (inset) in prison a grateful people collected a fund to bring light and hope, in her name to the women in India's remote villages. Here Gandhi similingly receives the cheque at the hands of Sarojini Naidu.

When I Am Gone

Gandhiji speaking after the famous 'Quit' India Resolution was passed at Bombay on August 8, 1942 said: "I take up my task of leading you in the struggle, not as your Commander, not as your Controller, but as the humble servant of you all and he who serves best becomes the chief among them. I am the chief servant of the Nation that is, how I look at it."

Continuing Gandhiji said: "I must suppress the voice within me That voice tells me that I shall have to fight against the whole world and stand alone it also tells me 'you are safe, so long as you stare the world in the face, although the world may have blood shot eyes. Do not fear that world, but go ahead with the fear of God in you ..... I want to live the whole span of my life. But I do not think I shall live so long. When I am gone, India will be free and not only India will be free, but the whole world will be free."

QUIT INDIA!

With an efficient smile on his face Gandhi shows Pethick Lawrence, the right way to do his duty.

SUPERMAN OF NON-VIOLENCE

Our generation which witnessed the phenomenon of Hitler, monster of violence has witnessed also the phenomenon of Gandhi, superman of non-violence. In a world-wide tornado of carnage, violence, hatred and cruelty this puny man was the fragile flame which flickered and rocked but never went out. Four shots fired by a mad man, impelled perhaps by his own misery or manoeuvred by the dark forces of God knows, what political machinery, have blown that flame out.—"Franc Tireur."

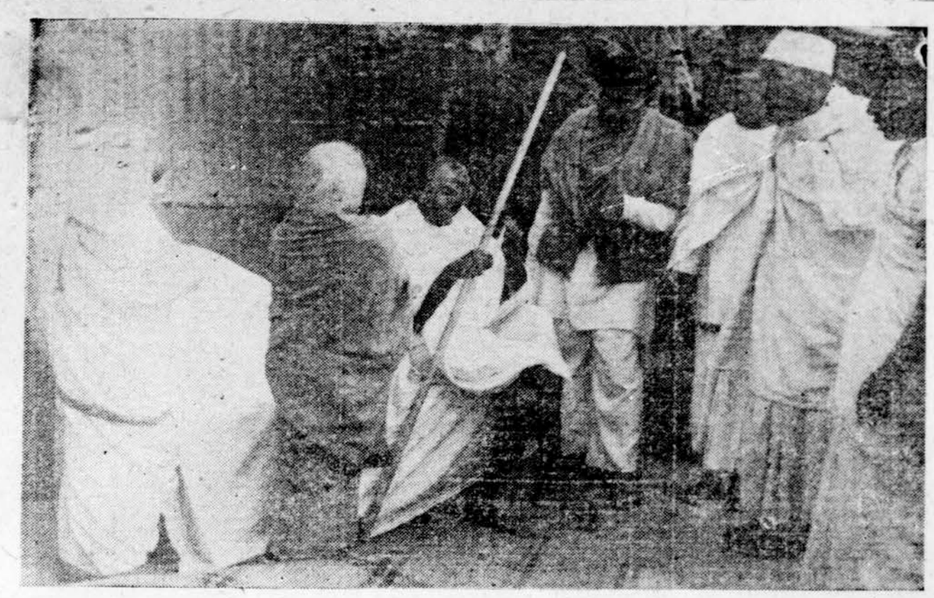
Guise Of A Politician

Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise; I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man.

I Know The Path

I know the path. It is straight and narrow. It is like the edge of a sword. I rejoice to walk on it. I weep when I slip. God's word is: 'He who strives never perishes'.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife be made his home at Sewagram, the Village of service. Here he is emerging out of his mud hut for his morning walk.



Suffering wherever it may be found Gandhiji rushing to the rescue. This is a scene from his mission of peace in Noakhali. Amidst the shambles he is sharing a joke with a Muslim family.

Like Christ Come Back

By ROMAIN ROLLAND

Gandhi is not only for India a hero of national history, whose legendary memory will be enshrined in the millennial epoch. He has not only been the spirit of active life which has breathed into the peoples of India the proud consciousness of their unity, of their power, and the will to their independence. He has renewed, for all the peoples of the West, the message of their Christ, forgotten or betrayed. He has inscribed his name among the sages and saints of humanity; and the radiance of his figure has penetrated into all the regions of the earth.

In the eyes of Europe he appeared at a moment when such an example seemed almost a miracle. Europe had barely emerged from four years of furious war, of which the ravages, the ruins and the rancurs were persisting, sowing the seeds of fresh and even more implacable wars, conjoined with the overturning of revolutions, with their fatal train of social hatreds, which was gnawing the heart of nations. Europe was under the weight of a heavy night, pregnant with misery and despair, without a single ray of light.

The appearance of Gandhi, this feeble and nude little man, who repudiated all violence, whose only arms were his reason and his love, and whose humble and stubborn gentleness had just achieved its first victories, seemed a paradoxical defiance hurled in the face of the politics and the thought, traditional, accepted, and unquestioned, of the West. But it was, at the same time, a beam of health which shot through the despair. One could hardly believe it....And it was some time before one could be convinced of the reality of such a prodigy.....Who knew this better than I, who was one of the first in the West to discover and to spread the message of the Mahatma?...But in the degree that the certainty of the existence and the constant, patient and progressive activity of the spiritual master of India made itself felt, a torrent of recognition and of faith flowed from the West towards him. For many, he was like a return of Christ.

For others, for independent thinkers, disturbed by the disordered movement of the civilization of the West, whose direction was no longer governed by any moral principle, and whose marvellous genius of discovery and invention is monstrously distorted towards its own ruin, Gandhi was a new incarnation of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and of Tolstoy, denouncing the illusions and the crimes of civilisation, and preaching to men the return to nature, to the simple life, to health. Governments pretended to ignore and despise him. But the peoples felt him to be their best friend and their brother. I have seen here, in Switzerland, the pious love that he inspired in humole peasants of the country side and the mountains.

But if his message of wisdom and love, like that of the Master of "The Sermon on the Mount", has touched the hearts of countries good people, he did not depend upon it (any more than he would have counted on that of the Master of Nazareth) to change the course of destiny of a world which was itself dedicated to war and to destruction. To be applied to politics, the doctrine of Non-violence requires a very different moral climate from that which pervades the Europe of today; it demands a total, immense and unanimous sacrifice of self, which has no present chance of success, in the face of the growing ferocity of the new systems of totalitarian dictatorships, which have established in world and which have left their pitiless traces in the blood of millions of men. The radiance of such sacrifices has neither the possibility nor the hope of exerting a victorious influence except at the end of a very long period of trial for the peoples. And the latter cannot find the heroism to support them unless they feel sustained and exalted by a faith like that of Gandhi. This faith in God is lacking in the majority of men in the West, among the people as much as among their leaders. And new faiths (nationalist or revolutionary) are progenitors of violence. The most urgent task for the peoples of Europe is to defend by all means their liberties, their independence and even their lives, menaced by the devouring imperialisms of allied fascist and racist States. Their political abdication would inevitably lead to the servitude of humanity, perhaps for centuries. In these circumstances we cannot recommend the practice of Gandhi's doctrine, however much we may respect it.

It seems to us that it is called to play in the world the role of those great monasteries of the Christian Middle Ages, wherein were preserved, as on an islet in the midst of the surging ocean, the purest treasure of moral civilization, the spirit of peace and of love, the serenity of the spirit. Glorious and sacred role! May the spirit of Gandhi, as aforetime that of the great founders of the Christian orders, of St. Bruno, of St. Bernard, of St. Francis, maintain among the raging torrents of the age of crisis and of transformation which the human race is traversing, the Civitas Del, the love of men, harmony!

And we, intellectuals, men of science, men of leeters, artists, we who are also working, within the limits of our feeble strength, to prepare for the mind that "City of all men, where reigns the "Truce of God" —we who are "the third order" (to use the language of the Church) and who belong to the panhumanist confraternity, we offer our fervent homage of love and veneration to our master and brother, Gandhi who is realizing, in the heart and in action, our ideal of humanity to come.

Suffer Them To Come Unto Me

Gandhi was a lover of children He always loved to have them about: and he loved to tease them too Above is a picture of Bapu prodding a boy with his long stave while taking a walk on the Juhu beach On left is a picture of Papu Gandhi at a children's gathering in London.

A Man Of Prayer

On all occasions of trial He has saved me. I know that the phrase 'God saved me' has a deeper meaning for me today, and still I feel that I have not yet grasped its entire meaning. Only richer experience can help me to a fuller understanding. But in all my trials—of a spiritual nature, as a lawyer, in conducting institutions, and in politics—I can say that God saved me. When every hope is gone, 'when helpers fail and comforts flee,' I experience that help arrives sowehow, from I know not where. Supplication, worship, prayer are no superstition; they are acts more real than the acts of eating, drinking, sitting or walking. It is no exaggeration to say that they alone are real, all else is unreal.

Such worship or prayer is no flight of eloquence. It is no lip homage. It springs from the heart. If therefore, we achieve that purity of the heart when it is emptied of all but love, if we kep eall the chords in proper tune, they 'trembling pass in music out of sight.' Prayer needs no speech. It is in itself independent of any sensuous effort. I have not the slightest doubt that prayer is an unfailing means of cleansing the heart of passions. But it must be combined with the utmost humility.

As I believe that silent prayer is often a mightier force than any overt act, in my helplessness I continuously pray in the faith that the prayer of a pure heart never goes unanswered.

As food is necessary for the body, prayer is necessary for the soul.

MAHATMA GANDHI

Photo: D. R. D. Wadia.

HE WAS HOPE OF ALL OF US

Pearl Buck

PERKASIE (Pennsylvania), Feb 1.—In our quiet farm-house in the near American countryside the day began like any other. We arose early, for the children must go to school some distance. We gathered around the breakfast table and talked the usual affairs. Outside the windows the snow lay deep and the sky was grey. Our children wondered if there would be more snow.

Suddenly the father of our family walked into the room. His face was grave. He said: "The radio has just announced terrible news."

We all turned to him and then we heard the dreadful words: "Gandhi is dead."

I would like to let the people of India know what these words meant to an American family thousands of miles from India. We listened to the sickening details. That will be no ordinary death. Gandhi a man of peace, who had devoted his life to his people, had been killed. Our 10-year-old son said with tears in his eyes: "I wish no one had ever learned how to make guns."

None of us had even seen Gandhi. When we were in India he was always in jail. But we all knew him. The children were as familiar with his face as though he lived in the house with us. To us, he was one of the few saints on earth; one of the few brave men standing for what he believed was right. It is also what we believe is right.

We talked together of what his life meant and what his death may mean. We are proud for India's sake that Gandhi was one of her people and we pity India that one of her people put him to death. Then quietly and sadly we went to the day's work.

You, of India, would pernaps be surprised if you could see how widespread is the knowledge of Gandhi in our country. I passed a farmer on the road an hour ago and he stopped me and said: "Everybody in the world thought Gandhi was a good man. Why did they kill him?"

I shook my head and he signed: "I reckon they killed him just the way they did Jesus."

He spoke the truth. No other event compares in the significance of the death of Gandhi except the crucifixion of Christ. Gandhi's death, brought about by one of his people, is another crucifixion. Our home is not alone in its mourning. All over the country, all over the world, people who never saw Gandhi in the flesh, mourn him now. He dies at a moment of unique influence.

It was only a few days ago that were remarking about the rising interest in Gandhi among Americans. He had won great reverence.

Real reverence for Gandhi was resting among the people and it had begun to dawn on us that he was right. Here, in the midst of our own mounting militarism, we were beginning to look toward Gandhi as the man who was right. Our newspapers recognized this new force. India won much by this. We were all moved by the struggle led by Gandhi for a peaceful way of setting differences between nations. I wish I could make every man and woman in India understand what their country means to others at this point.

To-day India is more than India. India is a symbol of all people. We have been told by Churchill and we are being told by others like him that not all people ought to be free. Most people, such men say, ought to be told that a few strong and powerful people should rule the world.

We are told that somebody has to be "the ruler" and that we ourselves do not want to be ruled. Then we must rule. But we do not believe in this. We will hope for the end of world where peoples can be free to rule themselves. For us, India means the proof of our hope. We anxiously see the papers every day for news from India. Is the "bloodbath," which Churchill promised, really to take place? Is it true the people cannot settle their differences peaceably? Must wars continue for ever?

Gandhi was the hope of all of us who believe people can be trusted. It was not that we underestimated that little, thin bespectacled figure. It was that we believed or we hoped somehow he had got hold of the fundamental truth for human life. Whether his death is to be defeat or victory remains now for the people in India to tell us. If his death puts fresh strength and determinations into those who know he was right, then it will yet be well for India as well as for us, who believe humanity. If his death discourages and defeats, then indeed humanity is defeated all over the world.

It is to that our thoughts go to-day. The first shock—the initial blow of Gandhi's death here in America—was met in silence. Then people began to look at each other. They said: "Nehru is still alive. The worst will not happen yet." This is what they are saying now.

It is not only that the West knows Nehru better than it does any other figure in India, but it is that we trust his wisdom, his ability and his integrity. Should divisions in India mount to such extremes that Nehru should be displaced or should be forced to resign his post because of discouragement and defeats, then India will lose very much in the estimation of West.

Wise Indians will talk long before they allow such a mistake. I speak not as an American, but as one who knows at least a little of what India can accomplish not only in her own country, but as a leader in the world.

India has an unparalleled opportunity if her people will follow their best men instead of allowing themselves to be divided and set into conflict by lesser men of extreme views. These words are at once a warning and hope.—U.P.A.

LIFE NEEDS SUCH "FAILURES"

Picture the ugliest, slightest, weakest man in Asia, with face and flesh of bronze, close-cropped gray head, high cheek bones, kindly little brown eyes, a large and almost toothless mouth, larger ears, an enormous nose, thin arms and legs, clad in a lion-cloth, standing before an English Judge in India, on trial because he has preached liberty to his countrymen. Picture him again similarly dressed, at the Viceroy's palace in Delhi, in conference on equal terms with the highest representative of England. Or picture him seated on a small carpet in a bare room at this Satyagrahashram or School of Truth-Seekers, at Ahmedabad; his bony legs crossed under him in Yogi fashion, soles upward, his hands busy at a spinning-wheel, his face lined with the suffering of his people, his mind active with ready answers to every questioner of freedom. This naked weaver is both the spiritual and political leader of 320,000,000 Hindus; when he appears in public, crowds gather round him to touch his clothing or to kiss his feet.

Not since Buddha has India so reverenced any man. He is in all probability the most important, and beyond all doubt the most interesting figure in the world to-day. Centuries hence he will be remembered when of his contemporaries hardly a name will survive.

He does not mouth the name of the Founder of Christianity, but he acts as if the Sermon on the Mount were his perpetual guide. Not since St. Francis of Assisi has any life known to history been so marked by gentleness, disinterestedness, simplicity of soul, and forgiveness of enemies. It is to the credit of his opponents, but still more to his own, that his courtesy to them has been so consistent that it has won from them a fine courtesy in return; the Government sends him to jail with the most profuse apologies. He has never shown rancour or resentment. Three times he has been attacked by mobs, and been beaten almost to death; not once has he retaliated, and when a leading assailant was arrested he refused to make any charge against him.

Missionaries in India hail him as the greatest Christian of our time. Like Buddha and Miranda, he has suffered with those he has seen suffer; he has taken all the tribulations of his people upon himself, fighting for their freedom and fasting for their sins. And so a nation that would never have been thrilled by a purely secular call, has put itself trustfully into his hands, accepted his hard doctrine of peaceful resistance, and has another as its leader and prophet, its Mahatma, or Great Soul. We have astonishing phenomenon of a re... tion led by a saint...

Perhaps Gandhi will fail, as we are likely to fail in this very unjust world. But how could we accept life if it did not now and then fling into the face our success some failure like this?

(From Will Durant's 'Case for India')

A Demon of energy himself Gandhi drove every one to work. He could not tolerate a moment of idleness. Always when in discussion he plied the charkha. He is seen here mending it.

CREATOR OF MODERN INDIA

Iftikhar-ud-Din

"The creator of modern India and the father of Indian Freedom Movement has been killed by a mad man. Let us, however, not deceive ourselves. The man that fired four shots on Mahatma Gandhi is not the only culprit. Each one of us who has raised his hand against innocent men, women or children during the past months or who has publicly or secretly entertained sympathy for such acts is a collaborator in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi and of the spirit of communal peace and goodwill of which he was the symbol.

"With his death ends an epoch of Indian history, of which he was the originator. What is in store for the peoples of this land now we do not know. Whether the brute force that overpowered him will spread its cruel claws all over this sub-continent or whether the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi will return with even greater force and conquer the forces of barbarism, remains to be seen.

The Mahatma did not share the contempt for manual labour of the higher class. No work was too mean for him or too menial. There have been many occasions when he resolutely refused the services of professional scavengers and did his own scavenging.

Nursing the sick and the ailing was his special forte; and at his Ashram there were always people undergoing special treatment at his hands. In this picture he is seen tending a leper in his Ashram.

When Will The World Be Safe For Its Saints?

The incredible, the inconceivable has happened. That this purest, most elevating, most inspiring man of our age should have suffered by a mad man's anger shows that we have not improved since the days of Socrates, who had to drink hemlock, or Jesus, who was put on the cross.

Mahatma Gandhi, the lonely symbol of a vanishing past, is no more. We have killed his body, but the light in him which is from the divine flame of Truth and Love, cannot be put out

When will the world be safe for its saints? May the two Dominions, nay the whole world, learn that if we are not to slide into the abyss of violence, cruelty and chaos, there is no other way than that for which Mahatma Gandhi has lived and died.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan:

LET US BE WORTHY OF HIM

Jawaharlal Nehru

The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the Father of the Nation is no more....

The light has gone out, I said and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that has illumined this country these many years will illumine this country for many more years and a thousand years later that light will still be seen in this country and the world and it will give solace to [illegible] hearts. For that light stood something more than the immediate present; it represented the truth, the eternal truths, reminding us of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to freedom....

In ages to come, centuries and, might be millenia after us, people will think of this generation when this man of God trod the earth and will think of us who, however small, also trod the ground where his foot had been. Let us be worthy of him.

WOMEN'S GREATEST CHAMPION

Begum Amiruddin

By the passing of Mahatma Gandhi, womankind has lost a most stalwart champion. The great Mahatma is gone; but his spirit survives. The best homage that can be paid to the memory of this illustrious martyr is to imbibe his principles, glow with his aspirations, further his aims and fulfil his mission—the mission of Peace, Harmony and Social Security for all.

KEEP INDIA, WEEP

H. S. Suhrawardy

I feel as if the bottom of the world has fallen out. Who is there who will now assuage the anguish of the oppressed, who is there who will now wipe their tears?

Weep India, weep until thy heart breaks, for extinguished is the light that shed truth and justice, a deep love for humanity and transcendental sympathy for the forlorn and the friendless.

May we take his teachings to heart, and in the midst of our gloom and despair, endeavour to put into practice these grand tenets of peace and love of mankind for which he gave his life.

HUMANITY DOES NOT NEED FORCE

Gopalaswamy Ayyangar

His life will be a great inspiration to the people of India. It will serve as a beacon light to those races and nations who believe that force is not needed in human existence, that the highest achievement of the human race is only possible through non-violence.

If there was one man in the world who embodied in his life and conduct, who preached through all his life the principles upon which the United Nations was founded, it was Mahatma Gandhi.

WE WILL WALK IN THE LIGHT OF HIS CROSS

Syud Hossain

Dr. Syud Hossain:—The saviour of India has been crucified. Be is gone, that India may eternally walk under the shadow of his cross.

Not only has our light gone out, but the purest spiritual flame has been extinguished at a time when its radiance and warmth were at their highest....

MAHATMA—THE IMMORTAL

"THE MAHATMA has become immortal". The cry that rose from a million throats as the flames consumed the old frail body that had housed that mighty spirit confidently anticipated the verdict of posterity. The tributes that have flowed from all quarters of the globe show how unique was the stature of this man who became a legend in his life-time not by withdrawing from the world in proud seclusion but by bestriding the consciousness of humanity like a colossus, his feet planted firmly on earth, the refuge of the lowliest and the lost his head crowned with the stars.....

India to-day is like a bundle of faggots from which the binding cord has been loosed. The spirit of turbulence and disorder, not having been exorcised but only kept down by main force during the long period of foreign rule, is finding protean expression. And in a world ruled by power politics, it is only strength that is respected.....

An amorphous mass of aspiration has to be integrated; life has to be made meaningful for the millions who have led a twilight existence; new tracks must be laid for the questing spirit. Let us remember that Gandhiji's immense strength was drived from the fact that his ear was ever close to the earth to catch the heartbeats of humanity. And he scorned the letter that killeth. He created his own tools and made no fetish of them. He had a supreme mastery of technique; but he knew, none better than he, that no technique is useful for all time or in every circumstance. The modern world and India's own unorganised state are full of opportunities as well as perils for her people. If only her leaders act with faith and courage, the Mahatma's mighty dream of of establishing righteousness on earth may yet come true.

"The Hindu"

WHEN A HERO DIES

Mahatma Gandhi is dead. The world has been deprived of the sight and sound of his frail body and aged voice—the body and voice that had in the last few months almost lost, for a large section of mankind, their personal and ephemeral character and become timeless symbols of compassionate love and fearless rectitude. As the man who first ploughed the arid wastes of Indian politics in the pre-nationalist period, the man who husbanded the seeds and saplings, only recently come to fruit and flower, of the freedom of Indian peoples, Gandhiji's name had passed into history long before the present and the greatest chapter in his life commenced. It was he, who lighted the path, for Muslims and Hindus alike, during our earlier travels towards the goal of national liberation. In later days our ways parted for reasons unnecessary to recount but the nature of our national objectives remained identical —the attainment of full and unfettered freedom for all the great peoples of the Indian sub-continent. During this period Gandhiji's politics were not our politics. We have differed often and sometimes violently with what he said and did. We have occasionally spoken in bitterness and written in anger. And now the wheel had come full circle and our paths converged again. For in these last momentous days Gandhi, the politician, gave place to the infinitely greater Gandhi, the man. He saw, as few of us can fail to see, that spread out underneath the present political contour of India and Pakistan is one vast immensity of unhappiness and fear and suffering and he strove as few of us have had the courage to strive to press back the dimensions of this suffering into circumscription and confine. He saw as few of us can fail to see that the present bloodshed and savagery are the beginnings of an unholy assault not only on our freedom newly-won but also on our culture and civilisation inherited from our remote ancestors and he fought as few of us have had the courage to fight against this frenzied onslaught. And now he is gone. There have been great heroes in history who lived and fought and died to preserve their own people from dangers that threatened and from enemies lying in wait. It would be hard to name any who has fallen fighting his own people to preserve the honour of a people not his own. No greater sacrifice could be rendered by a member of one people to another and no greater tribute could be paid to the supremacy of fundamental human values as opposed to passing factional squabbles. And there could be no rebuttal more convincing of the popular prejudice that brands large sections of humanity as completely good or evil, as wholly moral or immoral. There is little hope for the world, however, if it has no other use for the noblest of deaths except to make it serve as a proof of so obvious a thesis. The greatest living Indian has fallen to the bullet of an unknown assassin. The most effective rational voice in the vast Indian Dominion has been brutally silenced.

"Pakistan Times"

PRINCE AMONG MEN

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS: Gandhi was one of the great men of my time and my acquaintance with him over a period of more than 30 years has only deepened my high respect for him, however much we differed in our views nd methods.

A prince among men has passed away and we grieve with India in her irreparable loss.

Romain Rolland And The Mahatma

Mahatma Will Have The Last Word

MAURICE SCHUMAN: Was not Mahatma Gandhi the victim of his own triumph? Were not the vivisection of India and the civil war born of India's liberation? But in the long run Gandhi's blood will accomplish the miracle which he had wrought in the last days of his life by his supreme fast. For the victories achieved by calculated violence over obstinate non-violence are always apparent and temporary. The Mahatma will have the last word.

Spirit Is Reality

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES:

It is the atom bomb or Gandhi. Choose ye this day which ye will serve.

Gandhi believed that the spirit is the reality. He trusted it as more potent than the sword. He lived as love in the midst of hate, as forgiveness in the midst of vengeance and as good in the midst of evil. The spirit which is God within the soul of man—this can overcome the world. Here was Gandhi's secret which he called Truth. In his own faith and practice, he proved it to be truth and we must accept it if we must live.

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Not death alone—not even violent death for this unwearied preacher of nonviolence—gave the measure of the tragedy. Gandhi had worked for Indian independence, and lived to see India free of British rule. But to him the goal of the toiling, many-tongued millions who make up India was not freedom from one alien power alone, but freedom from the rule of force, freedom from hatred and injustice.

Had Gandhiji failed? If so, it was a magnificent failure. Gauged by the accomplishments of his contemporaries Gandhi was a truly giant figure. It was only in relation to the colossal task he had set for himself that he could be said to have fallen short.

Gandhi's influence undoubtedly will extend beyond the funeral pyre. The world can only watch in wonder as a phenomenon of this modern age—all that Gandhi represents—passes into another phase of its development.

THE WASHINGTON POST

THE HUMAN SOUL WHICH WAS CONSCIENCE OF INDIA HAS BEEN FREED BY AN ASSASSIN'S BULLETS FROM THE FRAIL BODY OF MOHANDAS K. GANDHI BUT, OF COURSE, THE CONSCIENCE IS NOT STILLED. IT MAY BE EXPECTED TO SPEAK TO ALL INDIANS—HINDUS, SIKHS, AND MOSLEMS ALIKE; INDEED, TO ALL MEN EVERYWHERE, WITH RENEWED VITALITY AND FORCE NOW THAT IT IS DISEMBODIED.

In life, Gandhi's strength was altogether of the spirit. His saintlines long ago whon him the name Mahatma The Great Soul. Assassination can but complete his apotheosis. Like other prophets denied admission to the phomised land it was not granted to Gandhi to see the fulfilment of the cause to which his entire life was consecrated. It may be said of Gandhi as it was said of a great American spirit who laboured for the reconciliation of bitter differences among his fellowmen, 'now he belongs to the ages.'

"PROPHET AHEAD OF HIS TIMES"

Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Nothing more revolting has occurred in the history of the modern world than the senseless assassination of this venerable man. That he should die by violence is one of those bitter anachronisms that seem to refute all logic.

In the evolution of civilisation, if it is to survive, all men cannot fail eventually to adopt his belief that the process of mass application of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction. Gandhi, however was one of those prophets who lived far ahead of the times.

LORD LISTOWEL

I feel that the loss of Mahatma Ghandhi will be a loss not only to India but to whole world because he has been the outstanding figure in the struggle for peace in the present generation.

PEARL BUCK

The death of Gandhi by violence struck a blow not only to India's rising prestige in the west but to whole cause of freedom of peoples.

Today the enemies of this cause rejoice, while others mourn the passing of one of the greatest men of human history. We sorrow because this death, so cruelly and blindly committed casts its shadow upon all who stand for world peace and co-operation.

India has become the symbol of a people freed from foreign rule but in spite of continuing strife Gandhiji's recent fast won deep respect for India. Never had his spiritual prestige and India's risen so high in the United States as during the past month.

Gandhi's death comes at a strategic moment, and respect is increased to reverance for a martyr. Everything now depends on the people of India. The world watches and waits.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Another giant among men has fallen in the cause of brotherhood and peace. The peoples of Asia will be inspired by his tragic death to strive with increased determination to achieve the goals of co-operation and mutual trust for which the Mahatma has now given his life. His teachings and his actions have left a deep impression on millions of people.

Secretary Marshall: In his devotion to tolerance and the brotherhood of man, the Mahatma was one of those rare spokesman for the conscience of all mankind.

Boquets To Bapuji

GREATEST LEADER INDIA HAS PRODUCED

Khan Iftikhar Hussain

"I was deeply shocked to hear the tragic news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest leader India has produced for many centuries. His efforts for the restoration of peace had attracted worldwide attention. He will, I am certain, live in the hearts or all peace-lovers and though he may not be in our midst his spirit will continue to guide those who are anxious for the retunr of genuine peace."

HE LIVED A LIFE HE PREACHED

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Mahatma's life was based on the Sermon on the Mount. He scorned riches and he loved the poor and the lowly. He lived the life he preached and never asked anybody to do what he himself has not done. Let us pledge ourselves, as Indians, as his children, that we shall be true to him and his ideals and that we shall love where there is hatred and that we shall devote ourselves to the service of the country.

Light Goes Out

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Under the title "A light goes out" the paper editorially said: "There was pride in his very humility and simplicity. His heart was sometimes more potent than his mind. But it was Gandhi the saint who will be remembered, not only on the plains and hills of India but all over the world. He strove for perfection as other men strive for power and possessions. He pitied those to whom wrong was done; the Indian labourers in South Africa, the untouchable Children of God, but he schooled himself not to hate the wrong-doer. Goodwill and compassion flowed from him like fountain. He tried, in the mood of New Testament, to love his enemies.

Now he belongs to the ages. Now it seems, as Dr John Haynes Holmes once wrote, that he was one of that unbroken line of saints and seers, running like the stiches of a golden thread through the tangled pattern of human affairs. He has left as his heritage a spiritual force that must in God's good time prevail over arms and armaments and the dark doctrines of violence."

HIS LIGHT WILL IRADIATE OUR HEARTS

Daniel To Thomas

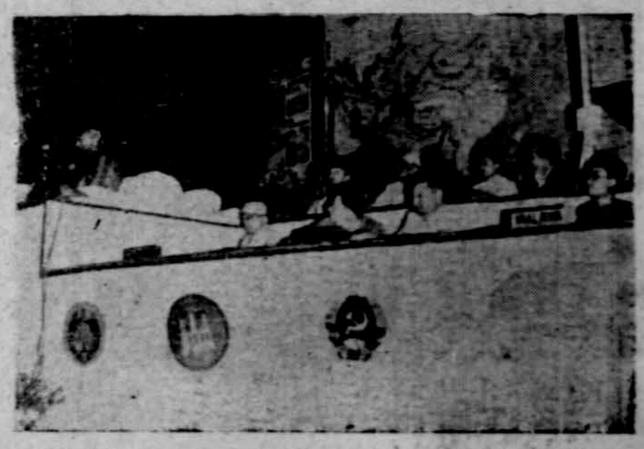
Christ, Buddha, Mohamed and Gandhi these are abiding landmarks in the history and progress of mankind.

Scientists tell us that though a star may be extinguished in the heavens, its light will continue to shed on earth for millions of years. Though the physical presence of Mahatma Gandhi is ended the light of his life will continue to shine and irradiate the millions of people for ages to come.

Friendly Competitors

Gandhiji and Jawahar forget politics for a while and try to show their skill on the Charkha on Gandhi Jayanti Day.

Beacon Light To All Asia



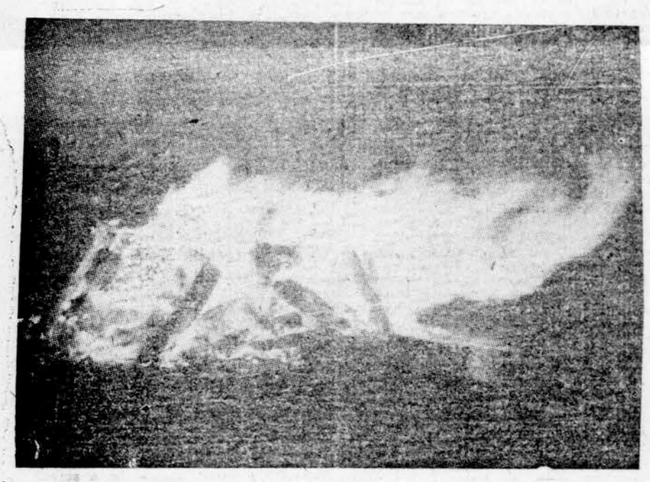
At the insistent request of the assembled delegates from many nations, the Mahatma restated his gospel of peace to the Asian Relations Conference last summer.

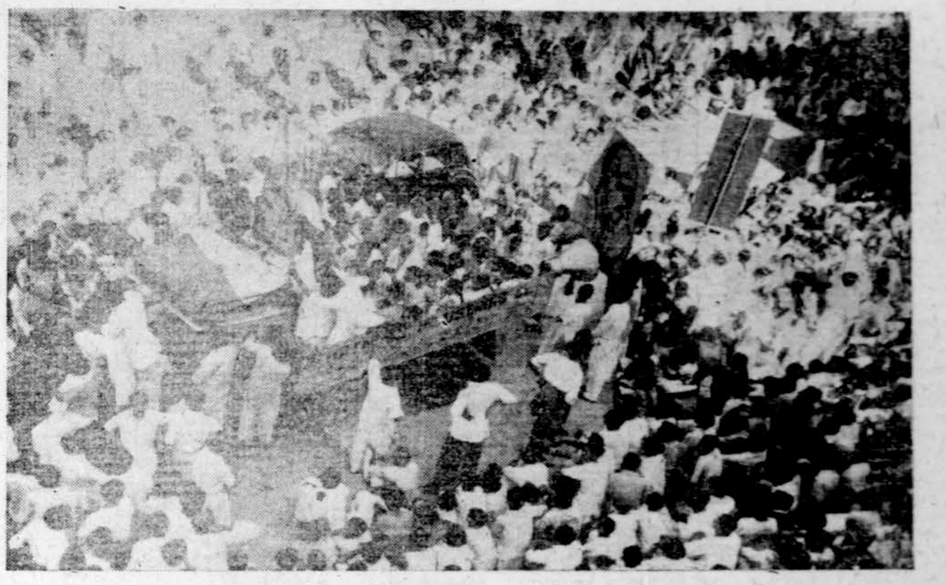
The Last Journey

GOING TO PRAYER

Leaning on the shoulders of two girls, everyday the **Mahatma** went to hold his public prayers I was as **easy** to take his life then, as it is to pluck a rose.

The Last Remains





The Cortege Leaves Birla House

FUNERAL MARCH TO RAJ GHAT: Through Delhi streets, with millions mourning on the route, the cortege marches slowly.

The sacred spot where Mah atma's blood was spilt.

Another View Of The Cortege

CONCHES WERE BLOWN IN TRUE INDIAN STYLE AS THE CORTEGE MOVED OUT OF BIRLA HOUSE AT 11-15 A. M. LED BY SARDAR PATEL AND SARDAR BALDEV SINGH. THOUSANDS WAITED IN THE STREETS TO JOIN THE FUNERAL MARCH TO RAJ GHAT WHERE THE MAHATMA WAS TO RETURN TO DUST.

GURKHAS AND PARATROOPS CLEARED THE WAY AS THE THREE-MILE LONG PROCESSION MOVED AT SNAIL'S PACE. MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHED BITTER TEARS. IT WAS THE LAST GLIMPSE OF THE LEADER WHOM THEY HAD FOLLOWED WITH BLIND FAITH FOR OVER TWO DECADES.

TO THE CHANTING OF VEDIC HYMNS THE PYRE BUILT OF SANDAL WOOD WAS LIT AT 4-55 P.M. THE NATION WAITED FOR TWO HOURS IN GRIEF WHILE FLAMES CONSUMED THE FRAIL BODY OF ITS GREATEST LEADER.

The high and the low join in mourning Here the Mountbattens squat Indian-Style with Amrit Kaur, Maulana Azad and the Chinese Ambassador and watch the flames consume the Mahatma's mortal remains.

They wait with heavy heart s for the embers to die down

MAGE TO GANDHI

WEBB MILLER

Miller, ace-correspondent the United Press of America who dia in 1930 and secured the distinction of being the first foreign t to tell the American public of the Dharasana salt raids, gives a e of his interview with Gandhiji.

d left India without seeing the brown man who had inspired most remarkable mass political ement in history. Mahatma ndhi remained in prison through- t my sojourn in India. Despite my fforts to reach him the authorities refused to permit me to see him. I did not meet him until he came to London the following year for the Round Table Conference.

I first encountered him at a tea party at the Dorchester Hotel. He cut a bizarre figure among the smart, morning-coated Englishmen in the de luxe' hotel, for he wore his usual 'dhoti' of coarse white homespun cotton that looked like jute sacking. His skinny brown legs were quite bare, but his feet were encased in crude native sandals.

He invited me to sit with him on a silk and gilt sofa, remarking jocularly: "Why didn't you come to see me when you were in India?" "But you were in jail then, and they wouldn't let me see you," I replied. The shrivelled, little brown man grinned toothlessly and blinked through his cheap, steel-rimmed spectacles. "So I was. I spend a good deal of my time in jails." "How much of your life have you spent in jails?" I asked. Gandhi counted thoughtfully on his fingers and pondered awhile. "I don't really know. I've been in jail seven or eight, maybe ten times, but I don't remember how many years. Since about 1907 in South Africa I have spent much time in jail. I don't really mind it much because it gives me a chance to think and write better than when I am out. I am not interrupted so much in jail. They have always treated me well and I shall probably spend a great many more years in jail and may die in jail."

As a former vegetarian, I was interested in Gandhiji's life-long abstinence from meat and his extraordinarily frugal diet and frequent fasts, during which he drinks salted water. He told me he had tasted meat only once in his life.

"When I was a young man thought much about the reasons for the superior physical strength of the British. I wondered why they were the dominant race in India and in so much of the world. Finally I thought that perhaps it was because they are heavy meat-eaters; I thought perhaps they absorbed some of the strength of the animals they ate. As you know, our religion forbids the eating of meat or the killing of any animal. But I decided to start eating meat to see whether it had any useful effect upon me. I ate it once, then my conscience hurt me so much that I never ate it again. I was afraid my mother would be horrified if she knew I had put the flesh of a dead animal in my mouth. As I grew older I began to doubt that the British are the strongest race."

I asked him about his personal habits and diets.

"I rise at four a.m., pray for twenty minutes, write letters about an hour, take about half an hour's walk, and then breakfast at six o'clock on goat-milk curds, dates, and raisins. Since the civil-disobedience campaign started I card, spin, and sew cotton between six and nine I made a vow to spin at least two hundred yards of cotton every day. I want to influence our people to spin their own cloth and make themselves independent of importation from England. The largest single item of British importation into India is cotton cloth. At noon I lunch on bread, goat-milk curds, boiled vegetables, raw tomatoes, and almond paste, take a nap, and spend the afternoon in reading, meditation, and receiving visitors. I do not eat at night. Before my bedtime at nine-thirty I write in my diary. Until recently I always slept on the floor, but now I am old (he was then sixty-three) I sleep in an iron bed. Every Monday I have a day of silence; I speak to no person, no matter how urgent the matter may seem."

Gandhi told me that his only possessions in the world were two changes of 'dhotis', which he said cost the equivalent of about dol. 2.25 each to make, a blanket, a dollar watch, a small hand spinning-machine, writing materials, and a few books. When he started the civil-disobedience campaign he gave away his property and took vows of poverty and celibacy; he insisted upon the same oath for members of his 'ashram', the school in which he trained his disciples and the leaders of his movement.

Gandhi took the vows of his disciples so seriously that once he nearly starved himself to death in penitence for the transgressions of one of his female disciples. Before being permitted to join the 'ashram' she had taken the vows of poverty and celibacy, but it came to Gandhi's ears that she was neglecting one of them—and it was not the vow of poverty. He summoned her and she tearfully confessed to twenty-one transgressions. The Mahatma was profoundly shocked and in penitence imposed upon himself a twenty-one-day fast—one day for each transgression. The young Gandhi adherent who told me this tale added: "It's a good thing the Mahatma found out about it when he did, because if she had been in the 'ashram' much longer Gandhi would have starved himself to death." The Mahatma subsequently ejected the girl and all the men involved from the 'ashram'.

Later I had a long talk with Gandhi in the dingy apartment in Knightsbridge where he stayed during the Round Table Conference. He greeted me with the curious characteristic Hindu salutation, holding his hands palm to palm in a gesture of prayer and supplication. Then he led me to a little, smoky coal fireplace and sat down on the floor on a blanket. At first, I sat on a chair talking at the top of his head, but finally squatted on the floor beside him. During the whole conversation Gandhi deftly spun cotton on a home-made spinning-machine.

As an admirer of Thoreau, I thought I detected similarities in Gandhi's ideas and Thoreau's philosophy. The first question I put to him was: "Did you ever read an American named Henry D. Thoreau?" His eyes brightened and he chuckled.

"Why, of course I read Thoreau. I read 'Walden' first in Johannesburg in South Africa in 1906 and his ideas influenced me greatly. I adopted some of them and recommended the study of Thoreau to all my friends who were helping me in the cause of Indian independence. Why, I actually took the name of my movement from Thoreau's essay, 'On the Duty of Civil Disobedience' written about eighty years ago. Until I read that essay I never found a suitable English translation for my Indian word, 'Satyagraha'. You remember that Thoreau invented and practised the idea of civil disobedience in Concord, Massachusetts, by refusing to pay his poll tax as a protest against the United States Government. He went to jail, too. There is no doubt that Thoreau's ideas greatly influenced my movement in India."

I think I was perhaps the first to discover the curious fact that the wizened Hindu mystic adopted from the hermit philosopher of Concord the strange political concept of non-violent civil disobedience which deeply influenced the teeming millions in India; that the example of the gentle visionary of Walden Pond inspired millions to defy without arms the power of the world's greatest empire; that the ideas of the sensitive man in Concord who detested violence and bloodshed had after eighty-one years resulted in hundreds of deaths, the injury of ten thousand, and the imprisonment of perhaps a hundred thousand in India, on the other side of the world.

When Thoreau wrote the essay, "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience," in 1849, he was thinking of negro slavery and the Mexican War of 1848. He was making a one-man rebellion against the American Government because he disagreed with its policies on these occasions. He conceived the idea of manifesting his rebellion against the National Government by refusing to pay his poll tax, and went to jail. This was the genesis of the concept which Gandhi used in his rebellion against the British Government for not granting self-government in India. There can be little doubt that the inspiration of Thoreau had much to do with India's attainment of a wide measure of autonomy and self-government from Britain in the Government of India Act of 1935, which Gandhi's civil-disobedience campaign hastened. When I stood beside Thoreau's grave in the mellow sunlight of a May afternoon several years later, I wondered what Thoreau would think if he could know that his ideas and one night in jail in Concord had indirectly influenced the current of history and the lives of 350,000,000 Indians three generations later.

From long reading of Thoreau I am convinced that his philosophical conceptions emanated largely from Indian literature. In 'Walden' he repeatedly mentions the Vedas and other Hindu literature and once says: "I...who loved so well the philosophy of India...." It would seem that Gandhi received back from America what was fundamentally the philosophy of India after it had been distilled and crystallised in the mind of Thoreau. This perhaps explains why the Hindu mentality so readily accepted his ideas.

I asked Gandhi to sign his name in my cigarette-case—a cigarette-case in which at various times Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Pershing, and other world figures had written their names in pencil. Gandhi examined it closely, chuckled, and said: "Why, this is a cigarette-case, isn't it? You know what I think about the use of tobacco. I would not want my name covered with tobacco. If you will promise never to put cigarettes in it, I will sign for you."

I promised and have since used it as a card-case. Gandhi's signature was the clearest and most legible of any of the notables represented. The most illegible, indecisive handwriting is that of Adolf Hitler, and the most flamboyant that of Dollfuss, the tiny Austrian Chancellor. When he signed it in Vienna shortly before his tragic assassination he laughed boyishly and said, "I'm a little man but I write big."

While the emaciated little brown man talked, he twirled his spinning-machine with skinny fingers. Whenever I asked a question which he wished to ponder or evade he managed to break the cotton thread and while splicing it gained time to consider his reply. Of all the notable figures I ever met I found Gandhi the most fascinating and inscrutable. He spoke slowly and deliberately, in excellent English (he was educated for the law in England), with a slight lisp because of his missing teeth. He kept his eyelids lowered constantly, and you saw his mild brown eyes only now and then when he looked up to emphasise a point. At other times he resembled a shrivelled, animated nut-coloured mummy, but his eyes were full of intelligence and twinkled with humour. His nearly bald head was shaped like a pointed egg set at an angle on a scrawny neck, the withered brown skin stretched tightly over the bony skull, a wispy moustache drooped over his almost toothless mouth.

"In India we have the oldest continuous civilisation in the world," he said, whirling the spinning-wheel. "We had a cultured civilisation when Europe was inhabited by uncouth tribesmen. We do not want or need European machine civilisation. We want to be free to develop according to the genius of our own people. Our people are inherently simple folk and I want to inspire them to go back to their ancient simplicity. Modern mechanical civilisation does not suit our people. We don't want its machines, its cloth, its tobacco and alcohol."

Gandhi accepted an invitation to lunch with the Association of American Correspondents in London and to make a speech. He brought Madeline Slade, the daughter of a British admiral, who had joined his movement as a disciple, lived in his 'ashram', and adopted Hindu customs and the dress of a Hindu woman. In deference to Gandhi's habits Negley Farson, president of the Association, chose a vegetarian luncheon prepared without animal fats. When Gandhi arose to speak he said: "I have nothing new or confidential to tell you. There is really no reason why you gentlemen should not write what I shall say. But I think the exercise of self-restraint now and then is good for newspaper correspondents. I think this should be a day of silence for you. Therefore, please do not write anything about what I am going to say to you." Although we had attended the luncheon with the idea of writing about it, we observed Gandhi's whimsical request.

This grotesque, wizened man is, I believe, despite his present comparative eclipse, destined to find a place in history as one of the great men of the century for his effect upon the course of human events. His people have given him the title of Mahatma, which means "great souled."

American Ex-President, Herbert Hoover, with the Mahatma.

GANDHI — COMBINATION OF CHRIST, TAMMANY HALL AND YOUR FATHER

John Gunther

(SUMMARISED FROM "INSIDE ASIA")

Mr. Gandhi, who is an incredible combination of Jesus Christ, Tammany Hall, and your father, is the Greatest Indian Since Buddha. Like Buddha he will be worshipped as a God when he dies. Nowadays people are apt to assume that he is played out; they even think that he no longer counts in India. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Gandhi is still incomparably the most important living Indian. I have seen peasants kiss the sand his feet have trod

No more enigmatic character can be conceived. He is a slippery fellow, I mean no disrespect. But consider the contradictions in the career and character of this man who is at once a saint and politician.

Gandhi's great contribution to India was the theory and practice of non-violence of civil disobedience—a perfect example of his familiar usage of moral weapons to achieve practical results. But at the very time that non-violence was embedded in his soul, he was recruiting ambulance detachments to serve in warfare.

There is again the matter of his celebrated fasts. He fasted purely for moral reasons, but they often compelled the British to let him out of jail. A sort of etherealized Houdini, he was in a position to escape from prison at any time because the Brish would not accept the onus of his death from starvation while in confinement. Yet—the point is important—Gandhi himself never consciously thought of fasting as a method of escape.

His inconsistencies seem remarkable, until you note that his objective seldom varies. He is interested in substance, not form. For instance, his career has been a titanic struggle with Britain, yet now he is cooperating with Britain under the new constitution.

His point is that his objective Indian independence, may now be more easily achieved by co-operation than by struggle. Yet the paradox is enormous: Mr. Gandhi, who fought the British Empire to a standstill, is today in certain respects the best friend the British have in India.

There are other contradictions. To Mr. Gandhi modern science is anathema, but he uses railway trains and wears eye-glasses. He is the soul and backbone of the Indian National Congress—without being a member of it. His approach to everything is religious, but Hinduism apart, no one knows just what his religion is.

Even his attitude towards the Untouchables—to whose uplift he now devotes the largest share of his energy—seems contradictory, in that he is unwilling to free them from Hinduism, which makes them what they are.

Caste, the impregnable citadel of Hinduism, is as old as India and was probably invented to preserve the supremacy of the early Aryan invaders. No man may progress from cast to cast.

Untouchability is like Jimcrowism on a fantastic scale. Or imagine a Jew in Germany ten times worse off than he is; that will approach the position in India of the Untouchables. Not only are they the poorest of India's poor, but they suffer social indignities. The child of an Untouchable in some parts of India may not enter a schoolroom; Untouchables may not use water from the ordinary village well or otherwise in any way mingle with the community. In South India an Untouchable may pollute a caste Hindu even from a distance; the unfortunate wretch, as he walks along the road, must retreat into the fields when a Brahman passes. On variety of Untouchable defiles actually on sight, no matter from what distance. So that he can go out only at night.

Mr. Gandhi, that complicated man, believes firmly in the caste system, but Untouchability he thinks is a degradation. "I would rather that Hinduism died than that Untouchability lived," he said once; he calls it a "rotten excrescence" on Hinduism.

Yet when the British, supported by the orthodox Hindus, attempted to cut the Untouchables off from Hinduism by giving them a separate electorate Mr. Gandhi wrote Sir Samuel Hoare. "I have to resist your decision with my life." He felt that the lot of the Untouchables must be ameliorated within Hinduism; his aim is to make the Untouchables touchable—i. e., to create a new fifth caste.

Mr. Gandhi, in spite of his inconsistencies, adds up to a very great deal. The record of his life is heroic in the best sense of that word. This tough and rubbery little man, dressed in a loin cloth and sitting by his spinning wheel, who weighs 112 pounds, took on the greatest empire the world has ever known, and almost vanquished it.

Some of his most devoted admirers think that his willingness to compromise with Britian—passes normal limits. But his hold on the great mass of the Indian people is unshaken. He is a unique kind of dictator, one who rules by love. His photograph is enshrined in a million cottages; children, sick, are touched with his likeness to make them well.

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"Gandhi National Memorial Fund"

RAJEN BABU ANNOUNCES PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

Appeal To Public To Contribute Ten Days' Earnings

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11. (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has opened a fund called the "Gandhi National Memorial Fund" to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The primary purpose of the Fund will be to further the manifold Constructive Activities in which Mahatma Gandhi was interested as well as other activities which give concrete shape to his ideas.

The Fund will be used to collect, preserve and publish the writings and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in various languages and to maintain a Museum where articles connected with Gandhiji will be preserved.

A Provisional Committee has been formed with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are among the members.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a statement said: "There is a duty cast upon all his countrymen, as well as other to help in every way in the furtherance of his high ideals by practical work in the sphere of Constructive Activities which were so near to his heart and for which he laboured unceasingly.

For this purpose men and money—men even more than money—are required. It is, therefore, necessary that as many men and women as can, who have faith in Gandhiji's teachings and who are prepared to dedicate themselves to the work which was dear to his heart, as can, should come forward with offers to take it up.

"To enable us to perpetuate his memory, a Gandhi National Memorial Fund is launched with the object of carrying on Constructive Activities on an all-India basis.

The Memorial Committee appeals to the people of India to contribute to this National Memorial Fund and suggests that each individual should give at least ten days' income to it.

The method of utilizing this fund will be decided later by a representative meeting of those interested in it, who will also choose the Trustees and a Managing Committee. The major part of the Fund will, as a rule, be kept apart for use in the Provinces or States where it is collected, and donors may earmark their contributions for specific items in the Constructive programme. Details as to the use and management of the Fund will be decided by the Managing Committee subsequently.

LOCAL MEMORIALS DEPRECATED

It appears from newspaper reports that efforts are afoot to have local memorials in many places in the country. It is necessary to remember that Mahatma Gandhi would not have appreciated any memorial which did not fit in with his teachings and life work and many of these suggestions which have appeared are such as could not have appealed to him. Besides, it is feared that a large number of memorials would detract attention from the Central Memorial and may also lead to dissipation of energy and fund. It is, therefore, hoped that people would restrain their enthusiasm and concentrate on the Central Memorial Fund.

HOW TO PAY

All contributions should be paid to any of the following banks or their branches or directly to the office of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund at 6, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi:

Imperial Bank of India, Limited.
Central Bank of India, Limited.
Bank of India, Limited.
Hindustan Commercial Bank, Limited.
United Commercial Bank, Limited.
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
U. P. Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
C. P. Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

Local Committees are being organised to receive contributions, which should not be paid to any one not duly authorised to receive them. Arrangements are being made to print coupons which would be preserved by the donors souvenirs and which can be exchanged for receipts obtained on payment.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

By virtue of the authority given to Dr. Rajendra Prasad by the Congress Working Committee to take preliminary steps for launching the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, including the appointment of a Provisional Committee, he has appointed the following Provisional Committee:—

Dr. Rajendra Prasad President.
MEMBERS: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, H. E. Sri. C Rajagopalachari, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram and Shri Jagjiwan Ram.
SECRETARIES: Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Shri J. C. Kumarappa.

Steps are being taken to form the larger Permanent Committee which will appoint the Managing Committee and the Trustees in terms of the Working Committee's resolution and the names of the members of that Committee as also of its Provincial and State branches will be published when the Committees are constituted.

HARIJAN COLONY AND STATUE FOR POONA

POONA, Feb 11. (API): A "Harijan Colony" is to be built in Poona at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 by the Poona City Municipality as a fitting memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. The General Body of the Municipality, which took this decision at its meeting today, also decided to raise a statue of Mahatma Gandhi opposite the historic palace of Peshwas—the Shaniwar Wada—at a cost of another one lakh of rupees.

INDORE TEXTILE WORKER'S DECISION

INDORE, Feb. 11 (API): The Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh, which is a representative body of workers, has decided that all workers in textile mills and factories in Holkar State should pay an amount equal to three days' wages, inclusive of dearness allowance, to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund.

TO PROMOTE GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

CALCUTTA Feb. 11 (API): A citizens' meeting here today decided to start an ideal Harijan Colony and a school with a big hall and library in Calcutta to promote Gandhian Philosophy of life and culture. The meeting was convened by the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhury.

ZAFRULLAH KHAN WANTS ASSURANCE TO RAIDERS!

(Continued from Page 1)

the struggle for freedom for Kashmir.

"In the eyes of the people of Kashmir he has joined the forces of oppression and has become their tool. 200,000 Moslem refugees have fled from areas under Sheikh Abdullah's administration. He referred in his speech to the Council to "Pakistan's reincarnation of Hitler and Goebbels". He said that the people of Kashmir are anxious to kiss his feet, and yet they run away to kiss the feet of Hitler and Goebbels. His fellow co-religionists are fleeing from his administration".

ACCESSION DISPUTED

"It is said that Kashmir is part of India. That is begging the whole question. India claims that Kashmir has acceded to India. Pakistan repudiates this and questions its legality. Until the will of the people is ascertained the question of accession is in suspense. How then can it be asserted that Kashmir is Indian?

SOLICITUDE FOR AZAD KASHMIR GOVT.

"It is clear that Azad Kashmir people will not lay down their arms if the plebiscite is held under the shadow of Indian bayonets.

Sir Zafrullah Khan challenged the Chinese delegate's earlier statement that the Indian Government would have constitutional difficulty in suspending temporarily the Kashmir Administration. This was hardly a tenable argument, he said, in view of the fact that the Indian Government recently took over the administration of the two princely States of Alwar and Bharatpur in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

Sir Zafrullah said that the request of the Indian Delegation for an adjournment placed the Pakistan Government in a position of great embarrassment.

"We do not know where we stand", he said. "We are not able to make any arrangements on our side. Apart from that, it holds up the progress of the Security Council proceedings, with regards to this very urgent and grave matter.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER MATTERS?

"If an adjournment there must be, I respectfully suggest the Security Council will keep it to a minimum period. There is another matter. The documents we put in originally raise other questions besides Kashmir. It was agreed by the Security Council that these matters should be taken up after the Kashmir matter was concluded. We are now faced with a proposal for adjourning Kashmir. What about those other matters?"

CHAIRMAN INTERVENES

When Sir Md. Zafrullah began discussing these other matters, including the question of Junagadh the Chairman interrupted saying these matters would be dealt with later.

Mr Philip Noel-Baker (Britain) said: "It is a very serious matter that while was is going on the Council should suspend its work which is designed to bring fighting to an end. I cannot believe the Council of the League of nations would ever agreed to this course."

Mr. Noel-Baker said he thought that 15 days was the longest adjournment that should have.

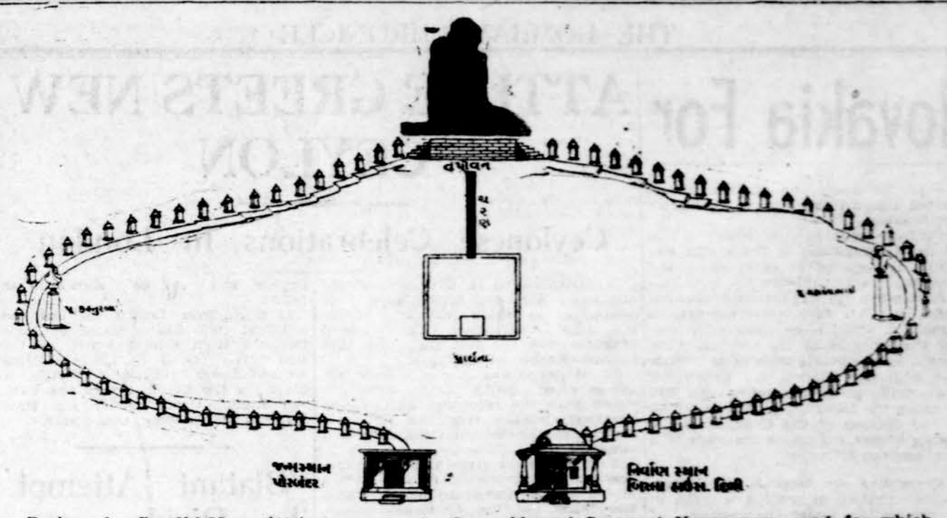
TRY AGAIN

Mr. Noel Baker went on to say that it was still not too late to continue bilateral discussions.

"Why should not the delegation sit down this afternoon and hammer out the real points of difference?" He asked. "If it desired the Colombian memorandum could be used as a basis for the debate I think it would be a tragedy if the Indian Delegation went home without having thrashed out the real differences which remain and without understanding fully all that is in mind on both sides.

"There is nothing irrevocable about an aeroplane ticket, but there is something irrevocable in the departure of the Indian Delegation. Delays and hesitations have caused more unwanted wars than anything else in the world. I am sure if the delegations could go back to the spirit of independence day they could settle this without delay as their Governments have settled problems for more terrible than this.

The Council adjourned till 8 p.m G.M.T. (1-30 a.m. I.S.T.).



Design of a Gandhi Memorial to be erected by Janmabhoomi Group of Newspapers and for which they are donating Rs. 100,000 immediately and will spend more as and when required in future in connection with this memorial.

NATIONAL MOURNING FOR MAHATMA

(Continued from Page 1)

lege today at 11 a.m. at Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

G. WARD PEOPLES GOODWILL ASSOCIATION: Condolence meeting at Mahim Municipal Park opp. B.E.S. T. Bus Terminus today at 5 p.m. Rev. P. E. Fernandez of St. Michael Church Mahim will preside.

AT SLEATER ROAD: Today's programme at Botawala Compound Sleater Road. At 2-30 p.m. Procession of Gandhiji's statue in silver chariot starting from Botawala Compound will go round Tardeo area along Sleater Road Lamington Road, Bellasis Road, Tukaram Jadavji Road, Tardeo Road etc. At 7-30 p.m. Kirtan by Shrimati Banubai Dukhande, at 9-30 p.m. Kirtan by Pilloo Buva Vadujkar on Bapuji's Life.

MUSLIM SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP: Condolence meeting at Group Hall at 10-30 a.m. today. Mr. Ibrahim Mistry will preside.

NIGHT SCHOOL STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Procession from Bori Bunder today at 7-15 a.m. prayer meeting at Bhatia Baug at 9 a.m. when Shri. Abidally Jafferbhoy and Shri K. N. Gaithonde will speak.

SIND HINDU SEVA SAMITI: Condolence meeting under the auspices of Sind Hindu Seva Samiti at Chowpathy today at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE: Condolence meeting under the joint auspices of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay City Muslims League at 4 p.m. at Mastan Talao (Dimtimker Road, Nagpada) today. Mr. Hassanalli P. Ibrahim President Bombay Provincial Muslim League will preside.

MALAYALEE ASSOCIATIONS: Condolence meeting under the auspices of Co-ordinating Committee of six Malayalee Associations at 9 a.m today at St. Andrew's High School Hall Byculla.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: The Sikhs of Bombay are requested to meet at Gurdwara Siri Guru Singh Sabha at Frere Rd. at 6-30 a.m. today when last homage will be paid and prayers held in connection with the immersion of Mahatma's ashes. The gathering will proceed to the Town Hall at 8 a.m. and accompany the main procession of the citizens to Choupatty.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Condolence meeting at Sonawala Bldg. Compound, Tardeo, today at 9 p.m. Sjt. G. B. Mahashabde will preside.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD: No business will be transacted on the Exchange tomorrow i.e. THURSDAY the 12th February on account of the immersion ceremony of the ashes of our departed leader Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation.

S. K. Patil's Appeal For Peaceful And Dignified Behaviour

Shri S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following press communique:—

Today, 'Feb. 12,) is the day of National Mourning. The whole country from one end to the other, will be mourning the loss of one who has been truly described as the 'Father of the Nation' and the 'Architect of Indian Independence'. The occasion is too solemn and sacred to admit of any frivolities or unworthy demonstrations. All the sacred waters throughout the length and breadth of this country will be ceremoniously receiving today the earthly remains of the apostle of peace and love.

The Day has been declared as a holiday. Naturally, all business will be suspended to enable to take part in the day's functions and to pay their grateful homage to the Great Liberator of mankind. The City of Bombay has a great responsibility laid on its shoulders.

We must carry out all the functions of the day with peace and solemnity befitting the occasion. Several lakhs of people are expected to join the procession which will start from the Town Hall at 8-30 a.m. reaching Chowpatty sands round about 11.

So also, very large crowds of people will be attending the public meetings in the afternoon at Chowpatty and other places. While our hearts will be laden with grief and sorrow, we must take care to see that no act of ours mars either the solemnity or the sacredness of the occasion.

NO COMPULSION

There ought to be no compulsion or coercion of any kind. Violence both of word and deed must be rigidly eschewed. Our conduct on this historic occasion must be worthy of the great teachings of our Father. Those who join in the mourning procession should be generally bare-headed. That is according to the Hindu custom. There should, however, be no compulsion to non-Hindu mourners to remove their head-gear. Even those who cannot stand the heat on their bare heads should be exempted. In no event, there should be any compulsion in these matters.

The mourning procession will terminate on Chowpatty sands. The Urn containing the sacred Ashes will then be taken on a special launch for immersion in the deep sea. The launch being very small, nobody will be allowed to board it. I have no doubt that the citizens of this Great City will maintain a peaceful and dignified behaviour in paying their grateful homage to the Greatest Man of the world.

MAHATMA'S STATUE ON CHANDIVALI HILL

Foundation-Stone Of Gandhishring Will Be Laid On Feb. 29

We have been asked to publish the following:—

Chandivali is a small suburban village situated along the middle of the road leading to Vihar Lake at a distance of four miles each from Kurla and Andheri Railway stations. One side of it is bounded by a small hill-range extending over about four furlongs. In the centre of this range is a summit 694 ft. high.

It has been decided to place a Statue of the Revered Father of our Nation on that Summit. The statue itself will measure 78'. It will be visible from Bassein, Apollo Bunder, Arabian Sea and from several places in the Thana District, within a radius of 8 miles.

This summit with Mahatmaji's statue on it will be named GANDHI-SHRING. A 'Jeevan Pradakshina Pagadandi' will be constructed around this Gandhishring. Its circumference will be about 5,000 feet.

78 STUPAS

Along this 'Pagadandi', 78 'Jeevanastupas' will be erected corresponding to the 78 years of Bapu's life.

Bapu's life-story will be divided into 78 chapters. Each chapter will be composed in Hindi Verse 'Chopai' the same in which Bapu's favourite epic Ramayana has been composed. On each Jeevanstupas one such 'Chopai' will be curved, with an appropriate fresco to illustrate it. All the 78 stupas will be uniform in construction and will bear Chopais and frescos commemorating the main event of the particular year in Bapu's life for which they will stand.

This series of stupas will start at the House in Porbunder where Bapu was born and conclude at the Birla Bhuwan where Bapu breathed his last. The first stupas will bear a miniature of the Porbunder House and the last one a miniature of Birla Bhuwan. On the north and south of the Pradakshinapatha will be placed a bust of Kasturba and Mahadeobhai respectively.

A staircase consisting of 78 stairs leading to the foot of Bapu's statue will be carved on the summit, that is the 'Gandhishring'. It will be named 'Gandhicharan'.

Below this Charan will be constructed a prayer pavilion measuring 78' x 78'

TAPOVANA

All fasts, all civil disobedience movements, all incarcerations and all attacks which Bapu undertook, initiated, and underwent will be carved on various stupas to be erected around Bapu's statue in Hindi and English. This cluster of stupas will be known as 'Tapovana' and the Individual Stupas will be known as stupas. Arrangement will be made to floodlight this entire memorial each individual stupas, Jeevanstupas etc. This memorial will be known as 'Gandhishring' The requisite land will be given to the Gandhishring Trust free of charge.

TRUSTEES

The following will be trustees of the Gandhishring Trust:—

(1) Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa.
(2) Mr. S. K. Patil,—President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
(3) Mr. Sabavala—Mayor of Bombay.
(4) Shri Amritlal D. Sheth (Managing Trustee).
(5) Shri Manubhai Sheth.

There will be two more trustees to be named subsequently. The trust deed has been drawn up by the Solicitors.

The ceremony of affixing signatures to it and of formerly presenting the requisite land to the Board of Trustees will take place at 3 o'clock noon today in the Mayor's room, Bombay Corporation, in the presence of trustees and friends.

The foundation-stone of the Gandhishring will be laid on 29-2-48.

The proprietors of Janmabhoomi papers have decided to donate an amount of rupees one lakh immediately and will donate further amount as and when required for carrying the message of Bapu's life to the heart of the masses.

ASHES BROUGHT TO BILKHA

RAJKOT, Feb. 10 (API): A portion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were brought today to Bilkha, one of the five holy places in Sourashtra.

The ashes which have been brought at the special request of the Durbar Saheb of Bilkha will be immersed in the holy water of the River Bilva Ganga, where stands the famous temple of Bilnath Mahadev, one of the Swayambhu idols of Kathiawar.

MISSING

Tillu Alias Shrivankumar son of Dwarkadas Trikamdas Chhabaria Sindhi Hindu age 12 years wheat complexion thin built smallpox marks on face wearing white half shirt and short missing since 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday. Persons having any information or whereabouts please contact Raja Radio Co., 379-381 Lamington Road or phone 40968.

CITY ARRESTS AND SEARCHES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Following the Bombay Government's ban on the Red Guards (the Communist Party's Volunteer Corps) the Bombay C.I.D., this morning raided the Bombay office of the Communist Party and the office of the Lorry Drivers' Union. After searching the two places they put under arrest Mr. P. B. Donde, the organiser of the Corps.

The Bombay C.I.D., raided the office of the Samta Sainik Dal (Dr. Ambedkar's Volunteer Corps) following the Bombay Government's ban on the organisation and arrested Mr. A. T. Sakhpal, Mr. S. P. Darole and Mr. M. M. Sasalkar. They also searched the place and siezed some documents relating to membership etc.

The Bombay C.I.D., raided the Victory Printing Press, this morning and after a prolonged search seized 5000 copies of a publication alleged to be inflammatory called: "Why Exodus From Sindh". Mr. B. M. Narvekar, the keeper of the Press has been arrested.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, February 11: Widespread losses were to be seen in most sections of London Stock Markets following the overnight publication of the White Paper giving a detailed account of the country's economic position.

There was a great deal of uncertainty, particularly among the industrial issues, which recorded losses of upto two shillings. With Marks and Spencers this amount lower at 70 shillings, Imperial Chemicals One-shilling at 46 and 6 and Dunlops One-shilling at 70 and 6 dence, the amrket closed showing a decidedly improved tendency after these stocks having been Sixpence to nine pence lower.

Oils also initially moved lower with Anglo-Iranian one-eight off at eight and five-eighths.

Gilt-edged recorded occasional losses of up-to one-eighth with Consols two-and-halves this amount lower at 80. The new Australian loan was a firm feature. Although the tendency throughout the day has been dull, there was never an heavy selling pressure.

A persistent bright spot was provided by Kaffirs There recorded small widespread gains following local support. East Rand Proprietary gained three shillings on the day at 87 shillings. Coppers, however, were dull and failed to recover.

Indo-Mercantile Bank Asks For Moratorium

ERNAKULAM, Feb. 9: The Indo-Mercantile Bank has notified the suspension of payment for one week from today and has applied for a moratorium following the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

Mr. P. S. Viswanathan General Manager in an interview to the 'Mail' said that it had become inevitable to suspend payments from today since it was impossible for the Bank to withstand the sudden heavy withdrawals from depositors. The suspension of payments he added, was only for one week, and meanwhile an application has been made to the Government for a moratorium and he hoped recovery was possible within a short time.

Bombay Girl Guides' Homage To Mahatma

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Members of the Girl Guides' Association, Bombay Province, at a meeting today passed a resolution placing on record their deep sorrow on the tragic passing of Mahatma Gandhi.

The resolution stated: The Girl Guides of Bombay Province in paying their homage to the memory of the great leader, re-dedicate themselves to his ideals of friendship, unity and love of humanity for which he lived and died.

The meeting requested the Provincial Commissioner to convey condolences to the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Bombay on behalf of the Girl Guides of Bombay Province.

Leader's Telegram To Nehru

LONDON, Feb. 11, (Reuter): Abdul Ghani, Secretary of the Indian Nationalist Muslim Association of Great Britain, sent message last night to Pandit Nehru, Premier of India, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Premier, congratulating the Government of India on behalf of the Indian Muslims in Britain for banning the Muslim National Guards and the Khaskar Movement in India.

It was stated in the message that all progressives of the world would welcome the Indian Government's move to declare all militant communal organisations unlawful.

The Association hoped that the entire Islamic world would soon declare the creation of Pakistan as "unjust and un-Islamic".

MAHATMA'S NEPHEW DEAD

MADRAS, Feb. 11, (A.P.I.): Mr. J. K. Gandhi a newphew of Mahatma Gandhi died of heart-failure at his residence in the city today. He was the manager of a local firm and was to have accompanied the Premier in the procession to the sea tomorrow in connection with the immersion of Gandhiji's ashes. He was 65 years old.

Central Assembly League Party To Be Dissolved

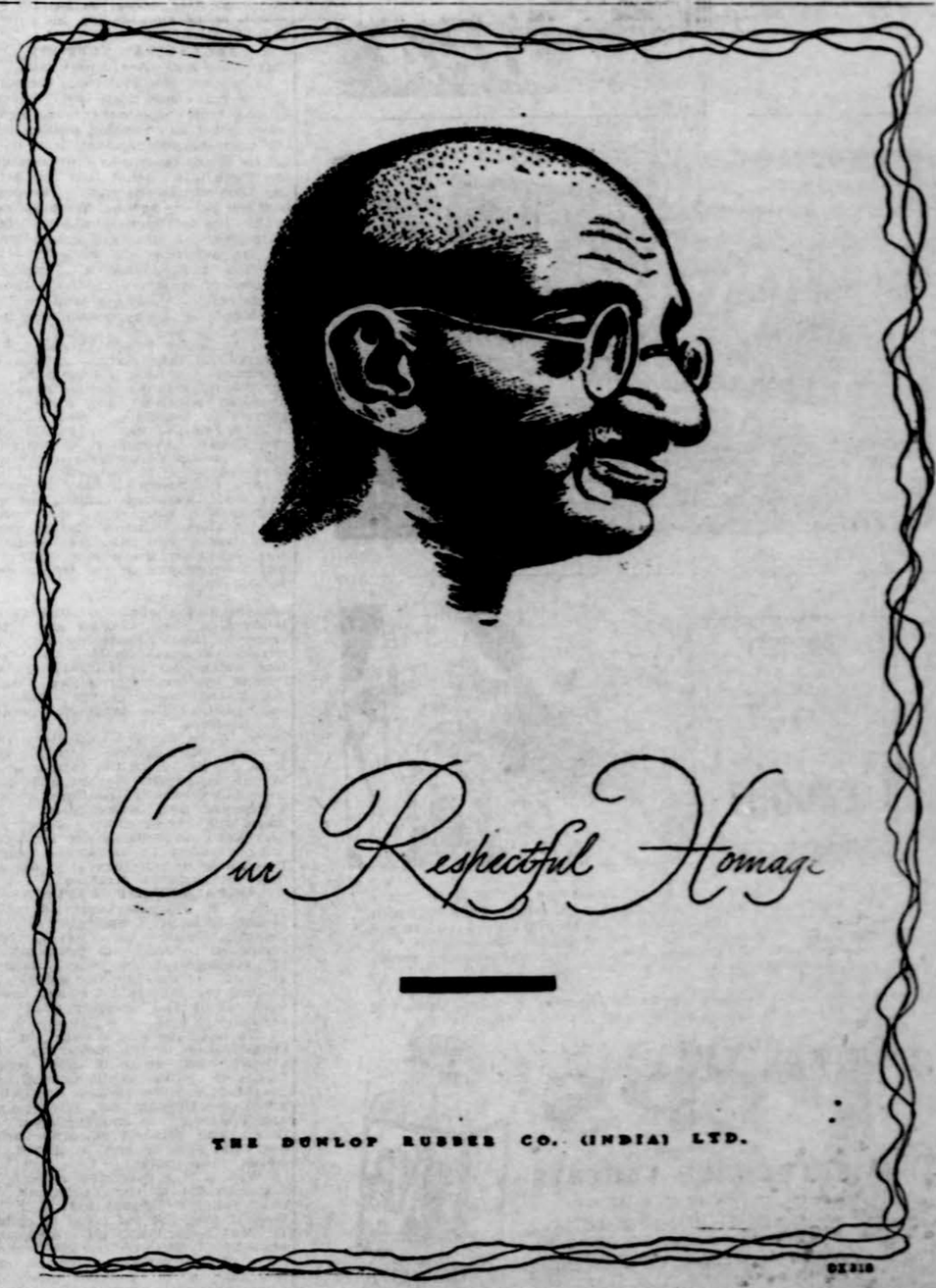
(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Muslim League Party in Dominion Parliament is holding a meeting tomorrow to dissolve the party I learn.

Members of the party hold that there was no longer any excuse for maintaining the Muslim League Party in Legislature.

The lead given from New Delhi is expected to be followed by League Parties in Provincial Legislatures.



India Nominates Czechoslovakia For Kashmir Commission

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DELHI

McNaughton Submits Draft Resolution To Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 11 (Reuter) —The Security Council was continuing its Kashmir debate at 15-30 G.M.T. (9 p.m. I.S.T.) today in spite of the Indian delegation's intention to fly back to Delhi today with their leader Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Yesterday India asked for an adjournment of the talks to allow the Indian and Kashmir delegates to return home to consult their Governments.

Making this announcement, General Andrew McNaughton, President of the Council, reported that his (Canadian) delegation and the Belgian delegates had prepared a memorandum of the Council recommendations, which was presented to India but rejected.

The Council would therefore, he said, have to decide on the Indian request for an adjournment.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

General McNaughton submitted to the Council the following draft resolution he had prepared:

"The Security Council firstly having considered the claims and allegations of India and Pakistan expresses the conviction that the speedy settlement of the dispute about the accession of Jammu and Kashmir will best promote the interests of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, of India and of Pakistan.

Secondly considers that it is urgent and important to stop acts of violence and hostility in Jammu and Kashmir and to decide the question of whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall accede to Pakistan or to India by the democratic method of a plebiscite to be held as recognised by the parties under the auspices of the United Nations to ensure complete impartiality.

"Thirdly believes that joint action of the Government of India and Pakistan is required to carry out the purposes set forth below."

Alternative (a) "Takes note with satisfaction that both Governments, in seeking a solution by negotiation under the auspices of the Council, have agreed to co-operate with each other and with the Council in developing the specific proposals and to this end to apply the following principles which in the opinion of the Council should, among others, constitute the basis of a just settlement";

Alternative (b) "appeals, therefore, to both parties in seeking a solution by negotiation, under the auspices of the Council, to co-operate with each other and with the Council in developing specific proposals and to the end to apply the following principles which in the opinion of the Council should, among others, constitute the basis of a just settlement:

"(A) Acts of violence and hostility must end.

"(B) The withdrawal and continued exclusion of all irregular forces and armed individuals who have entered Jammu and Kashmir from outside must be brought about, each party using to that end all the influence at its disposal.

"(C) Regular armed forces in aid of the establishment and maintenance of order must be made available. In this connection the Governments should seek to ensure co-operation between their military forces to establish order and security until the question of accession shall have been determined by plebiscite.

"(D) Regular armed forces be withdrawn as soon as the reestablishment of law and order permits.

"(E) After acts of violence and hostility have ceased all citizens of Jammu and Kashmir State, who had left on account of recent disturbances, shall be invited and be free to return to their homes and to exercise all their rights without any restrictions on their legitimate political activity.

"There shall be no victimisation.

"(F) The conditions necessary for a free and fair plebiscite on the question of whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall accede to India or to Pakistan, including an interim administration which will command the confidence and respect of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, must be established.

(G) Such conditions include that the plebiscite must be organised, held and supervised under the authority of the Security Council at the earliest possible date."

ARGENTINA'S SUPPORT

Dr. Jose Arce (Argentina) said:

"I support the principles contained in the President's draft resolution but at the same time want to raise another important question dealing with the proposed adjournment. It is natural for the delegation to wish to return but there is no doubt that the Security Council has the right to keep the question on the agenda. We must take it that the interruption will be only transitory. I must ask until when we are deferring our study of the question. I hope that a minimum number of members of the Indian delegation can stay to help us in consideration of any question we may wish to discuss."

M. Alexandre Parodi (France) said: "We should take account of the adjournment motion. Our work is conciliatory and we should have the necessary patience to allow the parties to negotiate. But I agree with Argentina that we should ask the Indian delegation to maintain here certain representatives who could advise us if required."

Faris al Khoury (Syria) supported the draft resolution adding on the adjournment issue that he would like to know whether the postponement was a sign that the situation was no longer grave and urgent as had been claimed by the Indian delegation earlier.

Mr. Philip Noel Baker (Britain) said he had studied carefully all the minutes of the Council and had come to the conclusion that the President's resolution was an "outline which was a faithful translation of the broad principles which the council holds as the basis of settlement of the dangerous question of Kashmir".

Mr. Noel Baker suggested that General McNaughton should now work out details of the various points in his resolution, so that both parties could return to the Council with a clear-cut plan before them. He hoped the interruption would be very short and shared the hope that some members of the Indian Delegation would be left here in case serious developments occurred.

GOPALASWAMI EXPLAINS

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (India) said: "I apologise to the Security Council for having felt compelled to apply for postponement of consideration of the Kashmir question. I may at once assure the Council that we are not by any means withdrawing this question from this Council.

"We have reached a stage in the consideration of the matter by the Council when we think that certain trends of opinion in the Council have developed in such fashion that they arise points which my Government and I consider we should discuss in detail, and between ourselves, before our final attitude can be shared towards those trends.

"Why is it I have now asked for postponement of the question? I must tell the Council that it is because I feel that the trend of opinion in this council has not adequately appreciated the urgency and immediacy of the problem. That trend has gone on to consider problems which are not altogether relevant to the main issue.

"I have come to the conclusion that in tackling less urgent problems which are contained in the President's resolution we should consider them at leisure and appreciate all matters contained therein. My complaint is that while the British delegate has appreciated the urgency and immediacy of stopping fighting he concentrated on steps which could certainly afford to wait.

"We should at least lay down our arms and cease fighting with each other. Our case is that Pakistan has helped raiders and rebels in Kashmir. I have asked that assistance should be stopped. The issue with which we came here has been drowned in a cloud of other issues—issues which certainly could wait until fighting stopped".

Mr. Ayyangar stated that the Indian Delegation could not at this stage accept the following: Firstly replacement of the present Kashmir administration by an Interim Government; secondly, the withdrawal of the Indian army.

Mr. Ayyangar argued that the United States would not withdraw troops from Korea because she was afraid the country would fall into chaos and anarchy. Neither would the United Nations interfere with the right of the British to remain in Palestine. Similarly Indian troops must remain in Kashmir until the plebiscite was taken and, if it went against India, then the Indian army would withdraw.

He requested the adjournment of the Kashmir debate until somewhere between March 15 and 20 and said the entire Indian delegation would have to return to Delhi.

He announced that he was quite prepared to submit the name of the Indian choice for the Kashmir Commission. Meanwhile his delegation would be able to discuss the whole question, including that of the Commission, more thoroughly with its Government.

The President, General McNaughton, read a letter from Ayyangar containing a message from Pandit Nehru declaring that India had decided to nominate Czechoslovakia as her member for the proposed Kashmir Commission.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) supporting the draft resolution said: "We do not however close our minds to consideration of new proposals or amendments". He urged, "The Pacific settlement on this matter in terms of such character that they command the respect and confidence of the parties in the dispute. There seems to be no other way of bringing peace in that part of the world than by this Pacific method—agreement between the parties which involves such management, such control of the plebiscite that everybody will know that it is fair and just".

Mr. Austin declared the United Nations was not engaged in promoting war or taking sides in any war.

"The Security Council's business is just the opposite, namely trying to find a Pacific solution of this trouble. I hope, when the Indian Delegation returns to India, they will assure my dear friend (Pandit Nehru) that one of the trends in the Council is to obtain equitable, fair and just settlement in this matter that takes into account the rights and claims of both parties."

Mr. Noel Baker announced that he intended to make prolonged observations on today's debate and asked for an adjournment until tomorrow, but Mr. Ayyangar told the Council he and his delegation were flying to India tomorrow afternoon and appealed to the Council for the debate to continue tonight in order to give him time to prepare for his departure.

CHINA DENOUNCES INTERIM ADMINISTRATION

An U. P. A. message says:—

China's Tsiang supported Ayyangar's denunciation of an interim administration of Kashmir because such "might place the Indian Government in a great constitutional difficulty. Jammu and Kashmir is a federal state. The New Delhi Government has a right to order a change in Government but the Chinese delegation doesn't like to see this council question the constitutionality or legality of a Government. The council likewise should avoid questioning the right of India to maintain troops in Kashmir."

However, Tsiang opined the plebiscite would be the "most potent means of pacifying the Muslims and the tribesmen. I cannot think of a better way," he declared. "of showing the people in revolt that they should restore peace." In a restrained rebuke to Ayyangar, Tsiang expressed the hope that he would report to New Delhi "these reasons why we want a plebiscite."

ATTLEE GREETS NEW CEYLON

Ceylonese Celebrations In London

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee, guest of honour at a Ceylon celebration party last night, welcomed the Island kingdom into the full status of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Attlee was one of over 300 guests at a party which, simultaneously with the rejoicings at Colombo heralded Ceylon's entry as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth family.

"I have always been struck by the practical statesmanship of the leaders in Ceylon", declared Mr. Attlee, whose knowlsdge of the Ceylonese constitutional situation goes back many years.

"It is not always easy to work gradually by stages towards a goal that is so much desired, but in Ceylon the people have steadily advanced towards the achievement we are celebrating today.

"We wish the people of Ceylon every success—politically, economically and socially. We now see there the full working of parliamentary democracy and the success of parliamentary democracy depends above all things upon a spirit of tolerance. That I believe has been shown in Ceylon, and will be shown in the future.

Lord Addison, Leader for the Government in the House of Lords, Ceylon's High Commissioner in London, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Colonel Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Pakistan High Commissioner Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola also spoke.

"Blatant Attempt To Divide Indian Community"

Dadoo Deplores S. African Minister's Statement

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 10, (Reuter): Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Chairman of the Transvaal Passive Resistance Council, has sent a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, today deploring the Minister's statement in the House of Assembly yesterday that the majority of the Indian community of Natal and Transvaal were not supporting the second phase of the passive resistance movement.

"Your statement is not based on truth and is clearly a blatant attempt to divide the Indian community which stands more united than ever in its history," he said.

"Your Government's attempt to foist stooge organisations under the guise of moderates doesn't alter the fact that the overwhelming majority of all sections continues to support fully the new phase of the struggle launched by the Joint Passive Resistance council with a mandate of the Indian people and recognised by the leaders and people of India and Pakistan".

Mr. Lawrence's characterisation of their struggle as being under ideological influence foreign to South Africa was not only grossly unfair and untrue but was a calculated attempt to mislead South African and world public opinion," the statement said.

"The passive resistance struggle is not foreign to South Africa but was born in this country as the direct outcome of racially discriminatory policies of South Africa and was wielded with success by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay here," the telegram added. The passive resistance movement is a dignified, noble and non-violent method of struggle to ventilate the grievances of any people and as such forms an integral part of the struggle of the African people for democracy and elementary justice."

Declaring the repeal of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act remained their reasonable demand, which would be backed by the passive resistance struggle supported by the Indian community till the act was repealed, the telegram said: "We again call on you and the Government to take steps to hold a Round Table Conference without delay with India and Pakistan on an honourable basis acceptable to all."

Electioneering Campaign Causes Violence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Keen rivalry between the candidates of different political persuasions contesting the ensuing civic elections has resulted in sporadic outbursts of violence in some parts of the City.

With three more days to go for the first day of polling, canvassers and campaigners of rival candidates have clshed in about half-a-dozen places In a few instances campaigneering has yielded place to brute force

At two centres there were violent clashes which subsided only on the intervention of the Police. Other clashes have been reported from some more centres in the City.

A meeting of the Socialist Party held at Popatwadi, was it is learnt, stoned and had to be abandoned.

Ibrahim Suleiman Menon and Ibrahim Jaffar Furniturewallah, two Independent candidates, it is understood were assaulted by agents of their rivals. Complaints to this effect have been lodged with the Dongri and Pydhoni Police respectively.

The office of Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman was attacked by an angry mob yesterday and its contents destroyed. Only upon the arrival of the Police on the scene did the vandalism cease.

Police 'bandobast' in order to ensure freer compaigneering without interference by rival propagandists has been intensified since these incidents were reported, but, tension continues today.

Thousands Pay Last Respects To Mahatmaji

Thousands of persons belonging to different communities, including several high government officers and men of the army and the navy flocked at the Town Hall to-day, the last day of paying respect to the sacred ashes of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Desh-Sevikas kept the shimmering chandeliers burning throughout the day and night.

The police guard had a difficult job in controlling the incessant flow of people who came to pay homage to the great departed leader.

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Restricted Transactions On Stock Exchange

COTTON PRICES RECOVER ON ACTIVE SHORT COVERING

Improved Demand For Cash Silver

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

There was more or less Holiday feeling in the Share Bazar and trading was extremely light which resulted in very little change in quotations. In view of coming holidays traders were not inclined to do any business. Thus the market was mostly unchanged.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1787 while Ordinary shares opened at Rs 360 and stood at Rs. 359. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs 1157/8 and quietened at Rs 1152/8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 604 and improved at Rs. 610 while Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 651 and steadied at Rs. 649.

Towards the close there was little short covering and Tata Steel Dfds. improved at Rs. 1792/8 while Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 360.

Business Holiday

All city markets will remain entirely closed on Thursday the 12th inst. being a public holiday for the immersion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes.

Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 1156/4 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 611 while Swadeshi shares were done at Rs. 651. Simplex shares stood at Rs. 225 and New Greats were quoted at Rs. 420. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 172 and Scindia shares were quiet at Rs. 29/3.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	4	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	5	0
2-3/4 pc 1948-52	100	8	0
2-3/4 pc 1960	99	12	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	3	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	10	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable.	110	6	0
3 p.c. 1996 Gon.	100	3	6
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	8	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	9	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	9	0
3 pc 1954	102	8	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	5	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	101	6	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	101	2	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	100	14	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1951-59 ..	105	12	0
4 p.c 1948-53	102	8	0
4 pc 1960-70	113	10	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1950-55	106	4	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67 ..	117	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c U P 1961 ..	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c Madras 1961	99	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ..	102	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ..	102	0	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1949 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ...	99	8	0
3 p.c. U P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N W F 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c U P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
3-1/4 pc Municipal New 1977	102	4	0
3-1/4 p.c. New Municipality 1954	120	0	0
3 pc P. P. 1	114	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Feb. 11

Tata Ordinary 460/8; Tata Deferred 1795; Indian Iron 32/10; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/8; Bombay Dyeing 1155; Central India 336/14; Gokak 344/6; Kohinoor 610; Simplex 225; Swadeshi 648/12; Tata Power 1510; Associated Cement 172/8; Belapur 326/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 496/4; Scindia 29/4; Central Bank 86/14; New India 75/10; Tata 2nd Pref. 148/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 10.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	80-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	104-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	116-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4
Mercantile Bank of India	21

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 11147.

CALICUT MARKET
CALICUT, Feb. 11

Coiryarn Bepore 100/170; Quilandy 185/195 Fibre Garbled 117/8; Ungarbled 110; Cocoanuts Raw 90/100; Dry 110; Copra Office 285 ; Dilpasand 25; Madrasnottam 280; Pepper Wynaad 740; Country 735; Dry Ginger Chernad 240; Ernad 225; Coffee Robusta 98; Timber Pali 30/5; Junglewood 25/30; Vellapine 40/45; Benteak 40/45; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 3/3.6; Teak 12/15; Rosewood 17/20.

PEPPER PRICES
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Maha delivery	695/98
Pagan delivery	672/75

LONDON BULLION
London, Feb. 10.

Silver Spot 45 d. Forward 44-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.
BOMBAY, Feb. 11.
MILLS.

Apollo 3/15 3/14/6
B. Dyeing 1160 61/4 52/8 57/8 52/8 56/4 55
C. India 337 38 36 38 37
E. Textile 682/8 87/8 85
Elphinstone (Ord.) 90 90/8
Finlay 326 24 27 24
Gokak 344 43 45 42 44
I U (Defd) 2.13/6 2/15 2/15/3 2/15
I. U. (Ord.) 15/14 15/12/6 15/14
Indore 617/8 25 20 22/8
Kohinoor 609 11 7 11 8 11 10
Madhusudan 265 50
Model 199/5 210 7/8
Morarji 580
New Great 419 18 20
Sassoon Silk 73/8 75
Simplex 225 23 25
Swadeshi 651 47 50 49
Tata Mills 81/8 80
Vishnu 600 2/8

BANKS.

Central 97 87/8 86/8 87/8
Imperial (Old) 2120 13/12 20
Imperial (New) 515 10
India 241/8 42
Reserve 113/8 14/8 13/8 14
Union 10/11
U. Commercial 69 69/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 130
Ajmer 9/8
Andhra Valley 1360 50
B. Tram (Ord.) 139 39/8 38/12 40 39/4
Hydro 144 43/8
Hydro (Pref.) 117/8
Power 1520 5 10

INSURANCE.

Jupiter 31
Oriental 5600
Scindia Steam 29/6 29/8 29/2 29/6 29/3 29/4

STEEL.

B. Steel 28/12 28/8
I. Iron 32/13 32/11 32/12 32/10
Tata (Defd.) 1785 87/8 82/8 95 87/8 95
Tata (Ord.) 361 59/8 60 59 60/8
Tata (II Pref) 149/12 50 49

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aldock 308/12 10
A. C. C. (Old) 173 72 72/4
A. C. C. (New) 107/8 7
Belapur 328 27 28 26
B. B. (Old) 493/12 92/8 96/4
B. B. (New) 167/8 63/12 64/6
I. I. Trust 101 1/8
P. Const. 216 13
Shivrajpur 41 42/8 41/12
Tata Chem. 17/4 17/8 17/6 17/8
Tata Oil 64/8 64 64/4
Wimco 305 1/4 2/8

SPECIAL.

Central Coupon. 18
Central Bank (New) 87 86/8 87
Simplex Coupon 120 19
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 12/14
Estrella Batteries 51

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with slightly improved offtake. The recent drop have checked arrivals and the market displays good tone. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 146/8 to Rs. 147, ready gold business was reported at Rs 106 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 68/8.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	147	0	0
Ready Gold	106	0	0
Sovereigns	68	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The Produce market was irregular to-day with improved demand for linseed while groundnuts were unchanged with slightly better enquiry for Bold. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 141/8 and declined at Rs. 140/8. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—

Khandesh ready	32	8	0
Madras Coromandal	32	4	0
Bold ready	32	0	0
Bold Feb-March	31	3	0
Oil ready	17	12	0
Oil February	17	9	0
Oil March	17	9	0

CASTORSEEDS:—

Ready	35	0	0
January	34	12	0
May	140	11	0
Oil first pressing	22	0	0
Oil commercial quality ..	20	8	0

LINSEED:—

Ready	28	8	0
Feb-March	28	2	0
April-May	26	8	0
Oil	17	10	0

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN
Bombay, Feb. 11.

150 D. Feb.	8	11	6
150 D. March	8	7	0
120 D. Ready	8	11	9

HESSIAN QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Pies
45X11 Ready	114
Jan/March	112
April/June	110
D. W. 45X11	
Ready	94 8 0
Jan/March	94 0 0
April/June	94 8 0

SUGAR PRICES
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Usual Quality	103	4	0
Raja Quality	108	0	0
Buland Quality	111	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The local cotton market was quiet to-day in sympathy with a drop of ten dollars per bale in American cotton prices. The decline would have been further as the confidence is undermined but at present the market is allowed only to decline 200 points.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 535 for March delivery and declined at Rs. 531 on moderate selling and absence of buying support. Some traders believe that the depression has set in the United States of America and in due course the same will have effect on our markets. Thus buyers were hesitant and the market was quiet indicating further decline.

Thereafter the market rallied at Rs. 535 on short covering but quietended at Rs. 533/8 on scattered selling. Quotations at 2-15 p.m. were as under:—

There was steady short covering and much advanced at Rs. 538 and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.C.C. March	536	8	0
I.C.C. May	540	12	0
I.C.C. July	550	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	555	12	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1118 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
March	539	535	538-1/2
May	545	541-1/2	544
July	554	550-1/2	553-1/4
Sept.	559-1/2	556-1/2	559

Worth Street Focusses Attention On Commodity Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. (U. P. A.): Dealers on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today focussed their attention on the commodity and stock markets. Merchants indicated that processors were holding new purchases in abeyance until they see whether the shap decline in basic food and commodities would affect the overall price structure. While textile prices structure. While textile prices have not been affected by the market action, buyers have shown greater inclination to hold off and this matches with the unwillingness of producers to offer presently.

Brokers said the sold up position of mills plus relaxation of recent pressure on re-sale offerings stiffened the attitude of sellers.

Wall Street Prices Make New Lows

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): Prices on the New York Stock Exchange today made new lows since the middle of June 1947 as stocks, bonds and commodities hit lows again today with losses of from one to around three points. Cotton had a loss of ten dollars per bale which is the one day limit. Chicago Grains closed on limit losses and higs slipped down 50 cents per hundred-weight, despite the efforts of farmers to halt the decline by withholding livestock shipments.

Chicago wheat closed 10 cents per bushel lower. Corn was down eight, oats off six and soybeans down eight.

Meanwhile, the new Wall Street in stock prices was attributed not so much to the weakness in commodities as to the concern over the London stock prices decline plus the withdrawal of recent 1,500,000 share offerings of Kaiser-Frazer Automobile Corporation and the failure of the Pacific Railroad Board yesterday to declare the anticipated dividend.

U. S. A. WEATHER CONDITIONS "FAVOURABLE".

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): The Department of Agriculture today reported that January weather conditions appeared to be "mostly favourable in their effects upon the 1948 crop prospects" despite the extreme cold waves that pushed deep into the South. The Department said that most of the winter wheat area is protected by snow cover and that near production of the citrus fruit is still in prospect despite the damage from January breeze.

NEW YORK HIDE PRICES.

NEW YORK Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): The following were prices of hides on the New York market today:

Cowhides 28-1/2 per pound nom
Cowhides Futures, March 25.50 asked.

WOOL TOPS CLOSE EASY

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): Wool tops closed easy 35 to 95 lower February was 1.80 nom.; March 180.5—181.5; May, 178—179; July, 175—175.5; October, 171.5—173; December, 168.5—170.5; March 1949, 163—164; May, 161.5—162.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): Black pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged. An entirely nominal situation prevailed in the spot market. Dealers said that buying interest was not very brisk because of the sharp drop in securities and commodity markets. Black pepper was quoted at 40 cents per pound with afloats around 39 and 38 cents on pepper for shipment from Holland White pepper remained nomially unchanged at 60 to 62 cents per pound.

Closing prices included: March 41.50 nom.; May 41 nom.; July-September 39 nom.; October 38 nom.; December 37 nom.; January 36 nom.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Feb. 10.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 137/6 Mar.-Apl. quoted.

N. Y. COTTON PRICES DECLINE TEN DOLLARS PER BALE

Heavy General Liquidation

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Following a generally lower opening prices weakened on resumption of selling particularly against near months. Sentiment was depressed by the renewed weakness of outside markets especially the limit decline in grains with increasing evidences of lack of confidence in the present commodity price structure and consumer resistance. Continued delays in the Marshall plan and still no sign of improvement in the textile markets contributed to the general uneasiness. In the afternoon the market virtually collapsed with March, May, July and December breaking the 200 points permissable trading limits for any one day. Heavy liquidation appeared from all directions and quickly forced out numerous protective selling orders. The market's action this afternoon fully confirmed that confidence is badly undermined with general weakness on the commodity markets and securities having a demoralising influence on general sentiment. The market closed very weak with sales estimated around 600,000 bales.

Prices Tumble In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, (Reuter): Prices tumbled yesterday on American commodity and the securities markets and traders coined the phrase "turbulent Tuesday" to describe the widely nervous market.

Cotton and several other commodities poined grains in the fall, and stocks came down by one dollar to five dollars a share. Cotton and grain both down their full daily limits led the break cotton falling ten dollars a bale for the first time in more than a year.

Lard, Cocoa, hides, soya beans and cottonseed oil, all fell the full permitted extent. Hogs sold at their lowest price in more than a year when producers flooded the market in the wake of last week's collapse in grain values.

Wheat for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade again fell its full 10 cent limit, and livestock failed to rally from yesterday's lowest prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 10.

March	31.93—200
March Highest	33.80—1
March Lowest	31.93—200
May	32.05—200
July	31.44—200
October	29.25—182
December	28.80—200
March	29.10—142
May	28.85—140
July	28.40—150
Middling Spot	32.90—197

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	31-3/4
Chase National Bank	34-1/8
Sinclair Oil Co.	15-1/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	44-1/8
General Electric Co.	33-3/8
General Motors (ex. divd.	52-1/2
Ingersol Rand	122-3/4
International Nickel	26-1/8
National City Bank of New York	38
New York Central Rail Road Co.	12-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15
Texas Corporation	52-3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	93-3/4
U. S. Smelting, Refining Mining Co.	44-1/8
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	69-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19
U. S. Price of Foreign	

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11, (A.P.I.): The Calcutta Stock Exchange today opened steady, but closed decidedly easier on selling pressure. The market will remain entirely closed on February 12 and 13, 1948, on account of 'Sradh' ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi. It will also remain closed on February 16 on account of 'Sri Panchami'.

The following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3% Loan 1986 Rs. 100.5

BANKS: Bengal Central Rs. 11/5; Bharat Rs. 5/8; Imperial Bank (fully paid) Rs. 2,075; Reserve Rs. 111 ct.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 10/14; Kesoram Rs. 21/6; New Victoria Ordy. Rs. 5

COALS: Amalgamated Rs. 45; Bhalgora Rs. 11.2; Burrakur Rs. 25/12; Central India Rs. 9/4; Satpukuria and Asansol Rs. 2/8.

JUTES: Champdany Rs. 234; Dalhousie Rs. 376; Delta Rs. 670; Howrah Rs. 81/14; India Rs. 234; Nuddea Rs. 95; Presidency Rs. 7/6

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron Rs. 31/14; Kumardhubi Eng Rs. 10/8; Marshalls Rs. 6/13; Steel Corpn. 27/14; Steel Corpn. Pref. Rs. 129 sl.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. Rs. 3/9; Consolidated Tin Rs. 2/4; Indian Copper Rs. 2/15; Karanpura Dev. Rs. 37/4; Tavoy Tin Rs. 1/10; Dalmia Cement Rs. 10/14; Sone Valley Cement Rs. 9/12; Bathkate and Co. Rs. 6/4; Calcutta Electric Rs. 27/8; B.I.C. Rs. 9/14; F. and C. Osler Rs. 11; Indian National Airways Rs. 11/11; Jardine Henderson Rs. 177; Martin Burn Rs. 17/4; National Tobacco Rs. 36/10; Rohtas Industry Rs. 10/12; Shree Gopal Paper Rs. 11/4; Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 111/8; Assam Sawa Rs. 6/15; India Steamship Rs. 13/5.

SUGARS: Buland Rs. 15; Darbhanga Rs. 13/12; Ramnugger Cane Rs. 18/13; Samastipore Rs. 14/12; U. P. Sugar Rs. 14.

TEAS: Bateli Rs. 18/8; Gielle Rs. 18/12; Huldibari Rs. 52/4; Ex-Div Teesta Valley Rs. 35/4

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India, for the week ended the 6th day of February:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,56,79,000
Notes in circulation	12,79,48,60,000
Total Notes issued	12,89,05,39,000
Total Liabilities	12,89,05,39,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities	11,35,32,89,000
Total of A	11,79,74,34,000
B. Rupee Coin	36,47,01,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	72,84,04,000
Total Assets	12,89,05,39,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities, 91.520 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Central Government of	
(1) India	2,64,78,36,000
(2) Pakistan	43,21,05,000
(b) Other Governments in	
(1) India	13,90,67,000
(2) Pakistan	65,11,000
(c) Banks	1,01,67,31,000
(d) Others	38,01,33,000
Bills Payable	3,32,25,000
Other Liabilities	10,92,47,000
Rupees	4,86,48,55,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	9,56,79,000
Rupee Coin	12,12,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,43,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Government Treasury Bills	4,36,96,000
Balances held abroad	3,74,21,79,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	20,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,40,000
Investments	93,72,13,000
Other Assets	4,25,93,000
Rupees	4,86,48,55,000

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday the 11th February. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,22,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 99-14-0 allotted approximately 90 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-8-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday the 18th Feb. Successful tenderers should make payment on Saturday the 21st February.

During the week ended the 6th February, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 8,33,25,000 were sold in favour of the issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Madras Stock Exchange

MADRAS, Feb. 11, (A.P.I.): Dull conditions prevailed with a further shrinkage in the volume of business on the Madras Stock Exchange today. Popular banks plantings and textiles lost further ground. The market closed barely steady. The market will remain closed tomorrow Re. 12.

The following are today's quotations:—

SUGAR & BREWERIES: Deccan Rs. 22/12; Mysore Rs. 57; Travancore Rs. 16; United Breweries Rs. 216.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies Rs. 1/10; Blue Mountain Rs. 2/8; Cochin Malabar Rs. 9; Highland Produce Rs. 30/4; Midlands Rs. 7/14; New Liampathy Rs. 1/9/6; Nilgiri Teas Rs. 9/7; Peermade Rs. 49/4; Pullangodes Rs. 1/9/6; Rajagiri Rs. 4/10; Thirumbadi Rs. 2/15/6 Valkundam Rs. 8/7; Waterfalls Rs. 3.

TEXTILES:—Balasubramania Rs 39/8; Buckinghams Rs. 332/8; Cambodias Rs. 11/10; Lakshmi Rs 100; Maduras Rs. 44/12; Meeturs Rs. 292; Pankajas Rs. 98; Radhakrishna Rs. 153; Rajalakshmi Rs. 62; Rangavilas Rs. 55/8; Vasanta Rs. 110.

MISCELLANEOUS: Aluminium Industries Rs. 8/2; Andhra Cements Rs. 85; India Cements Rs. 14/8; Ind. St. Rollings Rs. 10/8; Mettur Chem. Rs. 10/8; Mysore Chem. and Ferts. Rs. 23; Spencer Rs. 12.

NEW YORK SEEDS PRICES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York Market today:

Castorseeds 180—190.
Cottonseeds 100 nom
Flaxseed 6.20.
Linseed 30.3 Feb.-March.

LONDON SEED PRICES.

LONDON, Feb 10, (U. P. A.): The following were prices of oils on the London Market today:

Linseed, raw 200 sterling.
Rapeseed, crude 190 sterling.
Cotton, crude 109 sterling.
Castor firsts 180 sterling.
Castor, seconds 176 sterling.
Groundnuts 110/10.
Linseed, Calcutta 60 c. & f.
Linseed, Bombay 61 c. & f.
Groundnuts, Coromandel 65 c. & f.

SHIPPING NEWS
IMPORTS & EXPORTS

IMPORTS

S.S. EXCHEQUER

From New York:—1140 bags acetylene black, 351 cases carbon electrod, 229 drums hydrosulphate of soda, 66 drums caustic potash flake, 100 ctns. hurricane with lanterns, 37 ctns burners for lanterns, 1300 ctns. crown caps, 5000 ctns common glassware, 205 ctns empty bottles, 76 cases glandular products, 1099 drums lubricating oil, 448 bales calcium cert usp light clip, 94 bags auto parts, 53 bales rubber belting, 60 cylinder unhydrons amonia gas; 135 cases dry storage batteries, 300 ctns coaltar dyes, 63 cases motor truck chasis, 186 cases printing paper, 710 bdls corrugated board, 285 bdls steel tubing, 78 cases iron carriage bolts and nuts, 33 ctns lead pencils, 69 cases photo paper, 40 drums potasium products, 83 drums lentile finishing oil, 155 bags hard rubber, 60 drums potasium carbonate, 118 cases safety razor blades.

From Philadelphia:—120 drums hydro sulphite of soda, 2566 drums lubricating oil, 50 bags slearme.

From Aden:—66 drums brass scraps.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. PUCHUMBA

To Aden:—16 bales cotton waste yarn—K. Bhikubhai. From M. Vandravan 5 bags alam, 10 bags rose flowers.

To Antwerp:—12 cases dried rolled cow guts—A. D. Meyar.

S.S. CITY OF HONGKONG

To Liverpool:—44 bales wool (F.P.) —M. N. Husain, 100 bags drums—D Dholandass.

S.S. MARINFLIER

To Alexandria:—126 bags black pepper—R. Shantilal and Co.

To New York:—199 bags ingerseed—G. Gokulchand. 123 bags gum karaya—M. Prabhudas and Co. 334 bags gum karaya—C. Bhogilal.

To Portsaid:—27 drums castor oil —Associated Overseas Trading Co. Ltd.

To Marseilles:—11 cases granite stones—J. Salemahmed and Co. From Empex India, Ltd., 65 drums castor oil, 172 drums bichromate of soda.

To Genoa:—520 bales cotton raw—Volkart Bros.

S.S. STEEL SEAFARER

To New York:—117 bags drugun—S. Jaswantsingh, 21 bags ornamental brassware—S. Sharma Bros.

To Philadelphia:—44 bales wool—At Shamjimal.

To Portsaid:—70 bags black pepper—T. Bhikabhai.

To Boston:—67 bales wool raw—A. Phiroj and Co.

S. S. JALYAMUNA

To Colombo:— 180 bags corriander and 15 bags fennel seed and 50 bags unsalted dry fish (bundles) K. V. R. M. Chetty. 11 bags cummin seed—S. Rajan & Co. 20 bags drugan—S. N. V. N. Pillai.

S. S. ALAVI

To Mauritius:— Groundnut oil 426 drums—Abdul Rahim Company Ltd. 134 drums Motipur Super Factory Ltd. 135 drums —Dagli Oil Mills. 796 drums —Ralli Bros Ltd. Cotton piecegood 33 bales—D. Dadabhoi & Co. 6 bales T. A. Essajee 50 bdls. dry fish —A. K. Noormahomed & Co. 72 cases aluminium utensils—L. Amichand 10 bales cottonfly —E. K. H. Mahomed & Co. 30 bags dry fish 180 bags dry fish —A. M. A. & Co.

S. S. JALKRISHNA

To Antwerp:— 1680 bags of crushed bones—Anderson Dawn & Co. 226 bales cotton waste —G. M. Vyas & Co. 300 bales cotton raw—International Corp Ltd.

To Rotterdam:— 450 bags linseed—B. Ramgoal 83 drums linseed—National portand and Parts and Industrial works 306 bags linseed—D. Rautmal.

To Liverpool:— 14 cases rawdood—H. G. Dorse 11 cotton raw—P. Ramnarayan Ltd.

S. S. ARONDA

To Daresal:—7 bags turmeric —The overseas United Co.

To Mombasa:— 7 cases hosiery—C. Moledina & Sons 84 cases glass bottles —A Gulam Husain 6 cases rubber balls—G. Shantilal & Co From J Hemchand & Co 25 bags turmeric 20 bags ginger 25 bags cummin seed.

S. S. RIDDEN PARK

To Sydney:— 6 bales cotton piecegood —Patel & Co

To Melbourne:— 60 bales goat hair —Doonersey & Sons.

S. S. MAHADEVI

To Rangoon:— From A. Lookmanji—10 bags cardamoms 10 bags jethimadh 15 jottas cummin seed.

S. S. JOHILA

To Montreal:— 273 bags blackpepper —C. B. Ramsingh

S. S. DUMRA

To Bebedin:— 8 cases rubber tubes —The good year Tyre & Co. rubber Co. India.

To Khoranshire:— 20 cases cardamoms—N. D. Hinduji.

S. S. TEHSINIA

To Liverpool:— 1215 drums groundnut oil—The oil seeds Trading Co. Ltd.

S. S. ANNENKERK

To Melbourne:— 45 bales cotton piecegoods Mackanji & Co.

To Fremantile:— 7 bales cotton piecegoods—Macmanji & Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS.

PORT BRUNSWICK, 7,401 (Avon S. S.) on Feb. 11 from Singapore via Palo Sambo and Colombo with one passenger and 1,028 tons general cargo. (M. M.).

AMBICA, 1,677 (Ambica S. N.) on Feb. 10 from Cochin via Alleppey carrying 700 tons general cargo.

DWIGHT MONROE, 7,225, on Feb. 10 from New York with 9,200 tons of wheat (Volkarta).

SAILINGS.

ATLANTIS, 7,176 , on Feb. 10 for New York via Suez in ballast.

STRAITHAIRD, 22,567 (P. & O.) on Feb. 10 for Sydney via Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide and Melbourne with 1,132 passengers (62 from Bombay) and general cargo

Payment Of Cess Tax On Cloth And Exemptions

AHMEDABAD SHARES

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The Textile Commissioner has issued the following Press Note:—

In continuation of his announcement exempting certain varieties of cloth from the new cess on cotton cloth imposed by the Government of India, the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to clarify that cloth processed by processors in Ahmedabad Borough other than by composit mills in that area and bearing processor's texmark which has been bought by provincial or state buyers or their commission agents directly from the processors and held by the buyers in their stocks is also exempted from the cess. Grey cloth purchased by provincial buyers which is subsequently given by them to processors for processing according to their own choice and which will also bear the processors's texmark is not exempted from the cess. In such cases the provincial or state buyer will have to pay the cess on the ex-mill price of the grey cloth used for processing irrespective of the kind of processing. Thus the provincial or state buyer who buys grey cloth and has it bleached is also liable to pay the cess on the ex-mill price of the grey cloth. Similarly quota holders in Bombay and Ahmedabad who give their grey cloth to processors for bleaching will have to pay the cess on the ex-mill price of the grey cloth.

The Textile Commissioner also desires to clarify that the new cess is not payable on stocks of cloth in possession with processors on their own account. Where grey cloth has been released by the Textile Commissioner from quota holders to processors in Bombay and Bombay Suburban District and Ahmedabad Municipal Borough for which payment has been made before the 20th January 1948 but delivery has not been effected, the quota holders will have to pay the levy and collect it from the processors at the time of delivery.

Certain commission agents buying cloth from producing centres on behalf of provinces or states hold a small part of their stocks in loose condition for distribution to secondary dealers according to the instructions of the Textile Control Authorities of their province or State. Similarly a number of Mills having their own retail sales organisations hold some stocks in loose condition in their retail shops or sales depots. The Textile Commissioner desires to clarify that all such stocks held in loose condition on 20th January 1948 forenoon are exempt from the new cess.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET.
CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

All grain deliveries in the United States markets declined the daily permissable limit as buyers receded following yesterday's partial recovery movement. Confidence was badly shaken by the sharp declines in the livestock markets, weakness in cotton and stocks and reports of further slight declines in some commodities at retail levels. The recent factors such as good crop prospects at home and abroad, buyers hesitance and lack of Government buying maintain the depressing influence.

Dealers Not To Recover Charges On Frozen Cloth

The Textile Commissioner has issued the following Press Note:—

Stocks of cloth with quota holders and with buyers buying on behalf of Provinces and States have been frozen by the Textile Commissioner for collecting the cess at the rates prescribed by the Government of India. A question has been raised whether the quota holders who deliver such stocks to the provincial buyers after defreezing and the provincial commission agents who consign such cloth to the Provinces or States on whose account purchase were made by them should charge godown rent, interest and other incidental charges for the period for which the goods remain frozen. The Textile Commissioner desires to clarify that godown rent, interest and other incidental charges should not be recovered by any dealer for the period for which the cloth in question was frozen by him.

LONDON PEPPER QUIET.

LONDON, Feb. 10, (U. P. A.): The Pepper market remained quiet today without communications from holidaying Singapore and placed white about 2/10-1/2 and black at 1/11-1/2.

Malabar was quoted 205 sellers and buyers 202-1/2.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

March 2.51-1/2.
May 2.47.
July 2.26-1/4.
September 2.22-1/4.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff's Got Something There At That — By BUD FISHER

WHAT CHA GOT THERE, MUTT?
A SUNDIAL! I JUST BOUGHT IT!
WHAT'S A SUNDIAL?
WELL, YOU SEE AS THE SUN MOVES ACROSS THE SKY, IT CASTS A SHADOW ON THE DIAL WHICH INDICATES THE TIME OF THE DAY!
MY!— WHAT WILL THEY BE THINKING UP NEXT?
BUT WHAT'S IT FOR, MUTT?
I JUST TOLD YOU! IT'S FOR TELLING THE TIME OF THE DAY!
WOULDN'T IT BE EASIER TO CARRY A WATCH?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Good Looking Businessman desires to marry rich Indian widow, any caste. Apply Box No. 8106. "Bombay Chronicle."

Virgin, high class Maratha, (25), Matric, beautiful, invites correspondence from high class Hindoos view marriage. Also other likewise proposals. Contact Dr. Bhawalkar, Wadekar Building, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay. (8100)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately an Anglo-Indian or Parsee First Class Mechanical Engineer for our Foundry and Workshop. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience to Gothi Iron & Metal Works Ltd., Nasik. (8126)

Wanted Smart, educated young lady, who can do a daily column feature, chiefly of feminine interest, for a Nationalist Evening Daily. Please write to Box No. 3030, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady Short-hand Typist. Apply to Ebrahimji Lookmanji, 40 B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay, 11. (8117)

Wanted Engineers & Overseers for immediate appointment with very good prospect. Apply Box No. 8114 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately for a Mill at Thana, an experienced Sergeant, preferably an ex-serviceman. Salary according to qualifications, experience and ability. Apply Box No. 7327 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Managers, Contracters each District, State, Taluka. Apply: "Diwas" Gulmandi, Aurangabad City. (8093)

Wanted a capable hand to work as an Advertising Canvasser for a leading Nationalist Daily. Apply with full particulars as regards experience and salary expected to Box No. 2020 "Bombay Chronicle".

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

Banking Institution desires to rent on long term lease, several self contained flats, furnished or unfurnished, for its Officers. Reply to Box No. 7326 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation Examination Probable Questions. Write for free booklet, Mathai's Publications, Bombay 7. 8081

MEDICAL ADLETS

"Amrita Malam". A Wonderful Medicine for Gangrene and Leprosy, Rs. 12/8 per phial. V.P. charges extra Menaka Debi 19 S.N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. (5462D)

A most powerful, highly effective and world renowned remedy for asthma "Asthma Cure, Chitrakot Hills Hansraj Herbs" cures asthma radically by one single dose. Taken on 24-2-48 full moon. Correspondence in English. Mahatma Tiyagi Baba, Ansuiya Ashram, Chitrakot (Banda), U.P. (8123)

Most Powerful Asthma extra-ordinary Herb through Siddh Mahatma. This Hill Herb is to be taken on Full Moon 24-2-48 completely relieves Asthma by one dose. Sri Mahatma S. K. Dev, Shree Sant Sewa Ashram, P. O. Chitrakot U. P. (Distt. Banda).

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale in Pakistan—The Managing Agency of The Shikarpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Shikarpur (Sind). Please Contact. M/s. Chunilal Motilal & Co., Mg: Agents, The Shikarpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd. (8095)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale in (Pakistan)—A large property at Quetta worth Rs. 4 lakhs, fetching Rent Rs. 15,000/- a year. Please Contact. J. C. Pherwani, Post Box No. 1 Shikarpur (Sind). (8096)

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Provincial Agent for scientifically prepared "Swarnarenu Malam and Pill". Specific for many diseases. Swarnarenu Office, Dhakuria, Calcutta. (8094)

Wanted Agents, Stockists for Aryamalam, Arya Laboratories, 19, Surendra Banerji Road Calcutta (7483)

Wanted respectable Firms and indivisuals in the Electrical business line, who are willing to work as "District Agent" for sale of 'Relief Fan" on guaranteed basis Price most competitive and quality guaranteed. Write to Arya Engineering and Industrial Works Ltd 16, Russa Road, Calcutta 26 (7044)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale huge quantities of American Surplus Food Stuffs. Purchasers of big lots preferred. Wholesale and retail dealers and consumers to contact American Stores 20D, Park Street Calcutta (8097)

Available ex-Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs. 120/ Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S. cables all sizes good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

LIVE STOCKS

For Dog's Sickness Consult Seerval of Bellemont Kennels Post Box 6505, or Phone No. 43245 (6239)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

Appointment of the Superintendent of Markets & Slaughter Houses.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Superintendent of Markets, & Slaughter Houses, Bombay Municipality, in the scale of Rs. 740-40-900-50-1050 plus Rs. 120 conveyance allowance, plus 20% temporary increase in the Conveyance Allowance, and the usual Dearness Allowance, plus free quarters.

The applicant must be a domicile of the Indian Union or of a State which has acceded to the Union.

The applicant must be a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon and must have at least 5 years' administrative experience suitable for the Department. Possession of the Sanitary Inspector's examination certificate will be considered an additional qualification.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulation and the Revised leave Regulation as at present in force or as may be amended from time to time hereafter as regards, pay, allowance, leave, etc., and will be entitled to the benefits of the Provident fund under Municipal Provident Fund Regulations in force from time to time. He will be appointed on one year's probation in the first instance and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service, subject to the production of a physical fitness certificate from the Municipal Medical Examiner.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, etc., and accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be made on prescribed forms, to be obtained from the Office of the Municipal Commissioner on payment of annas eight each so as to reach him on or before 1st March, 1948. The application should be sent in a registered envelope superscribed "Application for the post of Superintendent of Markets & Slaughter Houses."

Persons in Municipal Service are eligible to apply. Persons in Government or other employ should submit their applications, through their respective superiors.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 10th Feb. 1948.

(7330)

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDER NOTICE.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS with samples are invited for the supply of

	Bengal Maunds.
Jowari (white)	2,400
Rice	600
Toor Dall	300
Moog Dall	160
Gram Dall	160

2. The envelope containing the tenders should be sealed, addressed to the Agent & General Manager Barsi Light Railway, Company, Limited, Kurduwadi, and superscribed with the words "Tender for Foodgrains—Jowari etc." GOOD QUALITY ESSENTIAL, and should reach him on or before 11th March 1948.

3. The stuff can be supplied at any station on our line situated in Bombay Province or at Company's Grainshop at Kurduwadi within a week of acceptance of the tender.

4. Rates quoted should be per Bengal maund.

5. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000/- for the due fulfilment of the contract for supply of grains etc. strictly as per samples approved by the undersigned falling which the deposit will be forfeited.

6. The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor are they bound to assign any reason therefor.

A. W. BRUCE-JOY,
Agent & General Manager.
Kurduwadi,
6th February, 1948

7321

THE MADRAS FLYING CLUB LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Assistant Pilot Instructors. Candidates must be in possession of current Instructor's Licence. Applications giving full particulars of age nationality, experience (both in flying and instructing) and salary acceptable must be forwarded to:—

The Chairman, Madras Flying Club Ltd., St Thomas Mount, Madras, to reach him as early as possible, but not later than the 1st March, 1948.

Candidates who are called for interview WILL NOT BE entitled to any travelling or other expenses. Selected candidates will have to join duty forthwith: No travelling or other allowances are admissible for joining duty on appointment.

7293

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale—Offers are invited for One Ruston Engine mark '3VE' of 150 BHP 3 cylinder, 300 r.p.m. with new Crank shaft and completely in order except the Bed plate slightly damaged. Apply before 29th February 1948, to Dewan, Dhrangadhra State. (7328)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted: To purchase Paper/ Board in lot from Importor. Correspond P. Box 2221, Bombay. (8093)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1948, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) or so soon after the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Promoters Shareholders called on the same day is over to consider, and if approved, to pass the following resolutions.

The following resolution will be proposed and passed as an Ordinary Resolution:—

1. (a) That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 71,31,250/- to Rs. 1,50,06,250/- by creation of 75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 70/- each and 26250 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each ranking in all respectss pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company, except that they shall not be entitled to dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

(b) That a sum of Rs. 78,75,000/- out of the amount now standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund be capitalised.

(i) That Rs. 52,50,000/- out of the Rs. 78,75,000/- capitalised as aforesaid be utilised for payment and issue as fully paid up of 75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 70/- each referred to in subclause (a) and that the said 75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 70/- each be distributed amongst and allotted as fully paid up to the existing Ordinary Shareholders of the Company whose names appear as shareholders in the Company's Register on the 17th day of April 1948 in the proportion of one new Ordinary Share of Rs. 70/- for every one existing Ordinary Share of Rs. 30/- on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in pursuance of Article 196 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(ii) That the balance of Rs. 26,25,000/- be utilised for payment and issue as fully paid-up of 26,250 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each referred to in sub-clause (a), and that the said 26,250 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each be distributed amongst and allotted as fully paid-up to the Promoters Shareholders of the Company whose names appear as Shareholders in the Company's Register on the 17th day of April 1948, in the proportion of 3 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each for every 4 Promoters Shares on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in pursuance of Article 196 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(c) That prior to the allotment the Directors may authorise any persons on behalf of the holders of the existing Ordinary and Promoters Shares to enter into agreements with the Company providing for the allotment to them of the new Ordinary Shares as fully paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid, and the agreements made under such authority shall be effective.

(d) That the existing Ordinary Shares of Rs. 30/- each and new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 70/- each be consolidated so that one Ordinary Share of Rs. 30/- and one Ordinary Share of Rs. 70/- shall constitute one Ordinary Share of Rs. 100/- upon which the sum of Rs. 100/- shall be credited as having been paid up.

(e) That the existing Certificates of Ordinary Shares of Rs. 30/- each be called in by the Directors and cancelled and new Certificates of Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each be issued.

(f) That the Share-Certificates for the Shares to be allotted as aforesaid be completed for delivery within six months after the date of allotment.

The following Resolution will be proposed and passed as a Special Resolution:—

2. That the Articles of Association of the Premier Construction Co. Ltd. be altered in the manner following:—

The following Article shall be substituted for the existing Article 5.

"5. The capital of the Company is Rs. 1,50,06,250/- divided into 1,01,250 Ordinary Shares of Rs 100/- each, 35,000 Promoters Shares of Rs. 3-12-0 each, 10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each, 15,000 Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 2,25,000 Third Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

By Order of the Board,
B. D. SARDESAI.
Secretary.

Construction House.
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 6th February, 1948.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1948 to SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1948, (both days inclusive).

This notice is more particularly addressed to:—

Dr. Dattatraya Atmaram Mhaiskar, Mr. Ahmode Mohamed Kathrada, Mr. Mamode Ismael Kathrada, Mr. Mohamadbhai Abdulally V. Topiwalla, Jankibai Alias Lilabai w/o Mr. D. A. Mhaiskar, Mr. Navroji Manekji Bharucha, Rev. Donald Francil Mackenzie, Mr. Edgar Thomas Ramos, Mr. Archibald Slater Oukley Mr. Dattatraya Shivarao Manikar, Mr. Edward Parr Metcalfe, Mr. Jequim Santano de Souza, Mr. Bisseswar Brohmo, Mr. Frank Charles Danger, Captain William Sumner, Mr. Harold Stuart Carpenter, Miss J. H. Alexander, Dr. Jamiatram Krishnaram Dave, Mr. Abbasbhai Dawoodbhai Vasi, Mr. Ismail Rahimtulla, Mr. A. E. Moniz, Mr. A. R. Fernandes, Mr. E. T. De'Souza Mr. L. J. Baptis de'Souza, Mr. I. F. Naronha, Mr. L. C. De'Souza, Mr. D. F. Fernandes, Mrs. J. R. Patel, Mr. T. D. Fernandez, Mr. E. M. Mosquito & Anr. Mrs. A. R. Moniz, Mr. C. M. D'Souza, Mr. T. C. K. Naidu, Mrs. D. S. Roy, Miss L. M. Sumner, Mr. P. J. Amin.

7324

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

Special items costing over Rs. 10,000 Class I Contract

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, up to noon on 31-3-'48.

Tender No. S|NSC|48|37 for the supply of Post type Signal Reversers.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders presented by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the Tenderer or his Representative. Tenderers may present themselves at the time of opening the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(7314)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P Railway, Bombay V. T., invites tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 p m. on 17-2-48 for supply of pulses, Agmark Ghee, Oil, Salt, Spices etc. to the Railway Godowns at Rayon Grain market, Masjid and Wadi Bandar, Bombay and to shops in Thana and Kolaba Districts. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

(7285)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDER.

The Controller of Stores invites Tenders for the purchase of serviceable and damaged Empty Kerosene Oil Tins made of bright sheets and blacksheets. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No 13, at Re. one per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 1st March, 1948.

7278

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

(In Members Voluntary Liquidation)

CLOSURE OF ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Register in respect of Ordinary Shares of the above Company will be finally closed on and will remain closed after the 19th day of March 1948 for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company in the course of the Members voluntary liquidation.

Intimation as to the change of address should be notified immediately to the Liquidators at their office at Electric House, Fort, Bombay by the Ordinary shareholders or shareholder concerned either personally or by their his or her constituted Attorneys or Attorney.

Dated the 9th day of February 1948.

By Order of the Liquidators
A. L. GUILFORD
Manager.

(7262)

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for the work of constructing temporary quarters (60 units) between Matunga and Mahim in Bombay. The work is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1.00 lakh.

2. Tenders should reach the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division at old Byculla Club Building, Bombay Central, not later than 13 hours on the 1st March, 1948.

3. Tender forms together with General Conditions and Schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, during office hours on payment of Rs. 5/- only which will not be refunded. Plans may be seen in the Executive Engineer's office.

4. Tenders on the specified form only will be acceptd and tnders must be accompanied by the Conditions, Schedule of Quantities duly signed by the Tenderer.

5. Tenders will be opened in pulic at 15 hours on the 1st March 1948 and tenderers or their representatives who wish to attend, may do so.

H. R. EVELEIGH.
Chief Engineer.

7331

PUBLIC NOTICES

R

ACCORDING to an Order issued by the Government of Bombay and published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 6th February, 1948 Foodgrains Licensees will hereafter be required not only to submit a return of the stocks held by them to the authority issuing the licence but also copies of that return to the District Magistrate of each District in which they hold any stocks during the month to which the return relates; it will be sufficient to send relevant Extracts of the Original return to the other District Magistrates.

By the same Order it has been provided that licensees may trade in the specific foodgrains shown in the licence and not in all the foodgrains in general to which the Bombay Foodgrains Control Order relates.

7316

ORDER

WHEREAS the Municipal General Elections are to be held in the City of Bombay on the 14th, 17th and 19th February, 1948 at the appointed Polling Booths for the recording of votes and WHEREAS large numbers of voters are likely to attend the said Election Booths to exercise their right of voting and WHEREAS I consider it necessary to maintain order in the said Booths and in their precincts, I JEHANGIR SOHRAB BHARUCHA, I. P. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under the powers vested in me by Section 23 sub-section (1) clause (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 hereby order that intending voters at the said elections shall form a queue before entering each of the said booths and that an intending voter shall enter the said Booth in strict rotation in accordance with his position in the said queue and shall leave the booth and its precincts immediately after having recorded his vote.

Anyone infringing this order is liable to be arrested and dealt with under section 127 of the City of Bombay Police Act.

This order shall be made known to the public by beat of battaki and by posting the same at prominent places in the City of Bombay and by publishing it in the Times of India Bombay Chronicle, Bombay Samachar, Nava Kal and Khilafat Daily.

This order is issued in supersession of my order dated the 29th January, 1948.

J. S. BHARUCHA.
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Head Police Office
Bombay 10th Feb. 48.

7311

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Special items costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 8th March, 1948.

Tender No. B/HSC/48/B for the Asansol Electric supply. Purchase of Power from the Bishergarh Power Supply Co. as per Specification Asansol E. No. 786.

Tender form and specification with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the tenderer or by his representative. Tenderers may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER.

7315

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Shareholders and creditors of India Artists Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1948, at 5 P.M. at 15, First Floor, Lawyers Chambers 32 Picket Road, Bombay, to see how winding up has been conducted and to pass the Final Accounts.

VIJAYLAL M. VORA,
Liquidator
India Artists Limited.
(In voluntary Liquidation).

Bombay, February 10th, 1948.

8122

NOTICE.

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of the following for SIX months from 1st April, 1948. Quotation forms can be had from the office of the undersigned which should be returned duly completed before 1 p.m. on 13th March, 1948.

(1) MUTTON, BEEF, ETC., (2) SHEEP; (3) LUCERNE GRASS; (4) GREEN VEGETABLES; (5) HAY & PADDY GRASS; (6) BREAD & EGGS.

DIRECTOR, HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.
Parel, Bombay, 12.

7323

PUBLIC NOTICES

ORDER.

WHEREAS the Municipal General Elections are to be held at several places in the City of Bombay on the 14th, 17th and 19th February, 1948 AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that the crowding of persons not connected with the said elections and not entitled to vote at the said elections causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully entitled to vote and to candidates and their accredited agents and will cause or is likely to cause disturbance of the public tranquillity AND WHEREAS I am of the opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I, JEHANGIR SOHRAB BHARUCHA, I.P., Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, having been invested with the powers requisite under section 144(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure by virtue of Government Notification, Home Department, No. S 50 2 1937 dated the 7th August, 1947, in exercise of the powers so vested in me DO HEREBY DIRECT the residents, frequenters and visitors not being candidates or their accredited agents or officials employed for the conduct of the said elections or genuine voters intending to exercise their right to vote at the Election Booths of the following places and areas within 300 yards of the said places in Greater Bombay, to wit:—

	POLLING BOOTH.	AREA BOUNDED BY—
1	Esplanade Maidan South end Opp. Bharda High School.	Waudby Road up to Queens Statue, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Rd., up to Capitol Cinema.
2.	Nowroji Hill Road.	Dr. Meisheri Road, Sandhurst Rd., East Jail Rd., East, Haji Bachuali Road and Nowroji Hill Roads Nos. 1, 16 and 2.
3.	Northbrook Garden.	Kamatipura 5th lane, Duncan Road, Grant Road, Mutton Street Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Arab Lane, Bapty Road and Suklaji Street.
4	Esplanade Maidan North end	Waudby Road, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Hospital Lane and Cruickshank Road.
5.	Gowalia Tank Maidan.	Gowalia Tank Road, Forjett Street, Laburnam Road, Owen Dunn Road, Vatcha Gandhi Road, Hughes Road and Tejpal Road.
6.	South end of Hornby Vellard Off Clerk Road.	Tardeo Road, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Hornby Vellard, Clerk Road and Approach Road.
7.	Byculla Club Ground.	Morland Road, Club Road, Club Back Road, Club Cross Road and Mohammedan Street.
8.	Y.M.C.A. Ground, Rebsch Street.	Lamington Road, Souter Street, Morland Road, Wylie Road, Rebsch Street, Motlibai Street, Cyrrus Avenue, Reynolds Road and Agripada Chawls Street.
9.	G. S. M. College Playground, Naigaum.	Naigaum Cross Road, Madhavdas Pasta Lane, Gokuldas Pasta Lane, Vincent Road South, Morbaug Road, Scheme No. 60, Road No. 3, Naigaum.
10.	Rula College Ground, Matunga.	Vincent Road, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Lakhamsi Napoo Road, Telang Cross Road, Deodhar Road, Gymkhana Road, Lady Jehangir Rd., Khareghat Road Extension, Sir Bhalchandra Cross Road, 4th and 5th Lane, Hindu Colony.
11.	Worli Hill Plot, Opp. Ready Money.	Dr. Annie Besant Road, Fergusson Road and Haines Road.
12.	Shivaji Park Maidan.	Cadell Road, Shivaji Park Cross Roads Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Keluskar Road.

to abstain between 8.00 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. (S.T.) on the said dates that is to say on the 14th, 17th and 19th February, 1948, from loitering or collecting or assembling in groups or bodies of more than five persons on any public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, by-lane or road within the limits of the aforesaid places and areas.

This order is issued in Supersession of my Order dated the 29th January, 1948.

Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of February, 1948.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE,
Greater Bombay.

NOTE:

(1) Any application by any person aggrieved to rescind or alter the above order should be made to me at my office (Head Police Office) at Crawford Market, Bombay.

(2) This order shall be made known to the public by best of battaki and posting of cyclcstyled copies of the same at prominent places of the said areas and by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette and also by publication in the Times of India, Bombay Chronicle, Bombay Samachar, Nava Kal and Khilafat Daily.

(7310)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSALS

STORES:—American Steam Screw Tug 'Spedden'
Length—97.7'
Breadth—23.1'
Depth—13.7'
Draft F'd—10'
Draft Aft—12'-3"
Gross Tonnage—214
Engine—One 3 Cyl. Triple Expansion
Boilers—One No. Single ended oil fired
Built—1931

LOCATION. From 18th February at Victoria Docks and prior to that date at N.77E. 1 1/2 miles from Mazagon Pier.

DATE & TIME—25th February '48 at 10 A.M.

AUCTIONEERS—M/s. Crawford & Co., Bombay.

For further details apply to the Auctioneers or office of the Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(7317)

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY—TENDER.

TENDERS are invited by the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Rly. Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11, for the sale of waste paper including office sweepings and card board packings etc., available at Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi.

Tender copies can be had free of charge from the Controller of Stores, B.B & C.I. Rly, Mahalaxmi and are returnable before 11-30 a.m. on Thursday the 11th March, 1948. 7325

BOMBAY POTTERIES & TILES LTD.

NOTICE

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1948 to 10th March 1948 (both days inclusive).

For Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd.
C. J. MOTICHAND & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay dated 11th February, 1948.

7333

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Cloth Rags below one yard from the India United Mills Ltd. Tenders will be received upto 26-2-48 at the Registered Office, E.D. Sassoon Building., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender Forms can be had from this Office.

(7313)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAZIMUDDIN VALLIBHAI BANDUKWALLA, of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Plot of land, being Plot No. 81 of Scheme No. 52 of the Worli Estate of the Municipal Corporation, situate at WORLI in Bombay, admeasuring 1700 Square Yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 803 of Worli Division.

Dated this 11th day of February 1948.

R. K. GANDHI,
for Messrs. MANILAL KHER AMBALAL & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7334

(For Further Notices See Page 2)

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